St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXXII. ST. LOUIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1884. NO. 214.

VIGOR, HEALTH AND LIFE

Is Found in the Great Modern Discovery,

Dr. Scott's Coca, Beef and Iron,

WITH PHOSPHOROUS,

Possessing marvelous curative virtues in all forms of NERVOUS DEBILITY, BRAIN, HEART AND NERVOUS DISEASES, Dyspepsia, Weak Lungs, Impoverishment of the Blood, Incipient Paralysis, Nervous Headache, Sleeplessness, Convulsions, St. Vitus' Dance, Opium Habit, Alcoholism, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Weaknesses, Nervous Weakness and Losses, Prostatitis or otherwise, and all ailments brought about by excesses that exhaust the Force and Energy of the Brain and Nervous System.

Dr. Scott's Coca, Beef and Iron, with Phosphorus, gives back to the human structure the animating element of life which has been wasted, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant and energetic, curing diseases of the Brain, Heart and Nervous System that had resisted all other methods of cure.

Lieut.-Gov. Geo. G. Sumner, of Connecticut, says: "Dr. Scott's Specific for Nervous Diseases has gained in this vicinity deserved renown. No person will ever regret trying his Remedies for Nervous Affections."

In Dyspepsia and Nervous Prostration.

Mr. A. C. Soper, with D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, says his cure, by using Coca, Beef and Iron, was astonishing, as so many other remedies had failed.

Kidney Affection Instantly Relieved.

Major Waterman, of the Waterbury Clock Co., says Coca, Beef and Iron promptly cured him of a painful Kidney trouble, with Nervous and Physical Prostration.

Indigestion and Exhausted Vitality.

James M. Briggs, the banker, "found immediate relief and an effectual cure" and says: "It is truly a wonderful remedy and my experience is that it will do all that is claimed for it."

Sick Ten Years—Cured in One Month.

Mrs. A. C. S. Browne, editor of Browne's Phonographic Monthly and Reporters' Journal, was sick ten years with Sick and Nervous Headache and Brain Exhaustion, writes a splendid letter, too long to publish here of her complete recovery, and would be glad to answer questions. Her address is 22 Clinton Place, New York.

Health Lost in Andersonville Prison Cured by Coca, Beef and Iron.

George W. Williams, 573 Central avenue, Cincinnati, O., says: "I have found that Coca, Beef and Iron the greatest medicine that I ever had taken for Nervousness and broken down constitutions. I lost my health during the war in Andersonville Prison. Four years ago I was confined to my bed for five months, when I commenced the use of Scott's Coca, Beef and Iron, and by the time I had taken six bottles I was able to work at my bench.

TO ALL SUFFERERS FROM

Nervous and Physical Debility, Brain and Heart Affections, Exhausted Vitality and Broken Down Constitutions, try this world-renowned specific, Coca, Beef and Iron, with Phosphorus.

Sold by All Druggists, $1; Six Bottles, $5.

DR. SCOTT, originator of the above remarkable remedial agent, COCA, BEEF AND IRON, with Phosphorous, may be professionally consulted at the Planters' House, St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday and Thursday, March 12 and 13. Hours: 10 to 4.

CHARTER OAK RANGES

AND

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EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO

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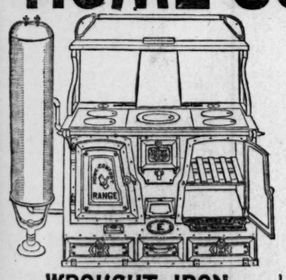

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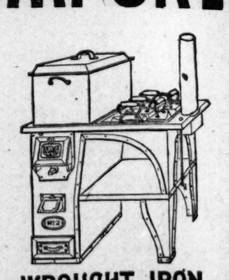
Are the best because they are made in all sizes, of best material, are more convenient, more easily managed, consume less fuel, heat quicker, retain heat longer, bake better, heat more water, will last longer and give better satisfaction than any Range or Stove made.



WROUGHT IRON LAUNDRY STOVES.

The most perplexing days to house keepers are washing and ironing days. Realizing this and sympathizing with the good housewife, we have perfected the above Laundry Stove, and believe it will mitigate the troubles mentioned, and lessen the number of "Blue Mondays."

ALL GOODS FULLY WARRANTED.

SIMMONS HARDWARE CO.

Sole and Exclusive Agents in and for the City of St. Louis.

All orders from outside the City should be addressed to

WROUGHT IRON RANGE COMPANY, 1901 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS, MO.

CATALOGUES NOW READY.

WE MUST SELL!

C. Farner Stove, Furniture and Carpet Company

Cor. 14th and Clark Ave. We are offering bargains to our many customers on EASY TIME PAYMENTS at reduced prices; lower than any house in town, for cash, to make room for alterations in building. Come and see us and be convinced

LATEST EDITION.

FRANK RANDE.

Suicide of the Daring Desperado in His Cell.

The Murderer of Thirteen Persons Ends His Own Life by Hanging—Death in the "Solitary"—A Career of Blood.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

JOLIET, ILL., March 7.—The noted desperado Frank Rande committed suicide in his cell this morning by hanging himself to the iron door. He was placed in a solitary cell last Monday morning by order of Deputy Garvin, since which time he has had no communication with any one except his keeper. When last seen last evening he was quite cheerful, only that his close confinement

CHAFED AND IRRITATED HIM,

and he was anxious to get out. His keeper visited his cell at 8 this morning to give him his breakfast, when he was found hanging to the door by a rope made from his clothing. He adjusted the rope about his neck

IN REGULAR HANGMAN STYLE,

with the knot under his right ear. The other end of the rope was firmly fastened to the top bar of the grated door. He spread his coat on the stone floor and placed his cell pail upon, that so that when he stepped off the pail would make no noise. Stepping upon the the pail,

THE CLOTH ROPE WAS DRAWN TIGHT,

and then he swung off. When found this morning he was quite dead and cold, having been dead doubtless several hours. He will be buried this afternoon in the prison cemetery.

He Murdered Thirteen Persons.

CHICAGO, March 7.—A telephone message to the Daily News states Frank Rande, the desperado, who made an attempt upon the life of Deputy McDonald last Saturday night at Joliet, and was placed in a "solitary," succeeded in ending his career by hanging himself last night. Rande's real name was Charles C. Scott. He killed no less than five men in 1877, and is supposed to have

MURDERED THIRTEEN PERSONS

in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. He was originally sentenced to the Iowa Penitentiary for burglary, escaped, and fearing arrest, became a tramp. He was afterwards sent to Michigan City prison for burglary under another name and left there in 1877. He robbed a farmer near Gilson, Ill., and being pursued by a party of six, he killed two and wounded three others. He committed almost a similar robbery

NEAR ST. ELMO, ILL.,

and being followed by a party of citizens killed three of the latter and escaped. He was finally captured in St. Louis after a desperate struggle with an officer, and up on his trial for the Gilson tragedy he escaped with a life sentence. His prison life has been marked with three or four

ACTS OF DESPERATION,

similar to that of last Saturday night. He used his underclothing to effect his death, and his lifeless body was discovered on the opening of the solitary this morning.

Rande's Criminal Career.

The criminal career of Frank Rande began in an Iowa town where he was engaged in the practice of dentistry and was credited with good character until his discovery in dishonest practices led to his sudden disappearance from view. Crossing into Illinois he committed a burglary for which he was sent for four years to Joliet, where he was known as a particularly unruly inmate. On his release he entered upon the life of a tramp, preying upon the farming community of Illinois and defending himself when pursued by those he had injured with a pair of large-sized Smith & Wesson revolvers, which he used with deadly effect upon several occasions. The earliest of those was at St. Elmo, in the summer of 1870, where the people turned out to capture him and cornered him in a field near the Wabash River. He, on this occasion, coolly mounted a fence, and discharging his weapons deliberately, killed two of his pursuers. Then he turned and fled, keeping up the fire on the run, wounding another of the posse and making his escape. This episode gave him his cherished title of "Bandit of the Wabash." Three weeks later he burglarized a store at Gilsin on the C. B. & Q. railroad. Another posse, armed with shot guns, went in pursuit of him and surrounded him in a corn-field, but the bandit again used his revolvers with deadly effect, killing a farmer named Gilsen, and seriously wounding a young man who was with him. July 4, 1877, he paid a visit to St. Louis, on where he raised a loan on some medical books, after which he returned to Illinois and renewed his depredations. Large rewards were offered for his capture, which stimulated the whole neighborhood to exertion. Frank Hitchcock of Peoria, a famous detective, secured an accurate description of the desperado, traced him through his later wanderings, learned the alliases to which his boxes of plunder had been shipped, and so thoroughly posted the express companies that arrest would have followed his calling to claim his spoils. On November 18, 1877, Rande walked into Wright's pawnshow on Vine street in this city and required for the valise he had left there in July. Wright recognized him by the description which Hitchcock had furnished, and, making a pretense for delay, sent his clerk, Hess, out for an officer. Hess returned with Officers John S. White and Tom Heffernan, neither of whom was acquainted with the kind of man they had to deal with. When White attempted to arrest Rande the desperado drew his revolver. In the struggle which ensued both men went down. Rande's pistol was discharged, the ball passing into White's thigh and injuring the femoral artery. As he was about to shoot again Heffernan seized his weapon just in time, his thumb preventing the descending trigger from reaching the cartridge. Hess, the clerk, then came to the rescue and shot Rande through the left breast. A struggle for the pistol between Heffernan and Rande, during which the pistol was discharged, sending a ball through the desperado's leg, closed the affray, and Rande was secured and removed to the City Hospital. Officer White died under amputation a couple of days later. Rande recovered from both wounds and was turned over to the Illinois authorities, who took him to Galesburg under a strong guard to protect him from being lynched en route. His trial for the murder of Farmer Gilsin resulted in his being found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. At Joliet Rande again proved a very intractable prisoner, having once attempted to incite an insurrection, and, later, to kill Deputy Warden McDonald. His last punishment was nearly a year ago, when McDonald gave him fifteen days' solitary confinement for insolence and refusing to obey orders. Since that time he had, to all appearances, been a model convict. He was simply biding his time, however, and waiting for the opportunity to wreak his vengeance upon the deputy warden. It came last Saturday afternoon. Deputy Warden McDonald, making his usual rounds, visited the collar shop where the imprisoned desperado was at work. The latter, under the pretense of obtaining leave to go to another part of the shop, improved the brief opportunity to snatch up a short but heavy iron rod, rush at the Deputy and bring him to the ground with a crushing blow on top of the head. The keeper of the shop ran at the villain, who drew a long knife and gave him a terrible gash in the arm. Assistance came, however, and Rande was thrown down and disarmed. While being led to the Deputy's office, Rande secured possession of another knife, and attacked Deputy Garvin, who first brought his cane upon his head and then shot him in the leg. Rande continued to show fight, but the struggle was brought to a close by Keeper McDonald, who shot Rande in the head. At the time both the deputy and the desperado were believed to be fatally injured, but they survived their wounds, and McDonald is now in a fair way of full recovery. Rande's injuries proved to be trivial, and he had to be confined ever since in the solitary cell.

BURIED TREASURES.

The Dollars Our Revolutionary Daddies Lowered—Recent Finds in York State.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

GOSHEN, N. Y., March 7.—A few days ago, as some workmen were making an excavation for a windmill on the farm of Henry Smith, near Unionville, this county, they came upon a flat stone, a foot wide and two feet long, about four feet below the surface. Upon removing it, it proved to be the covering to a shallow pit, the four sides of which were laid up with brick. A Spanish dollar, which, on being cleaned, showed the date of 1781, was found in the pit; also, an oblong pile of something resembling scorched paper about six inches long and three inches wide, and which reached half way up the top of the pit. Upon being touched it crumbled to pieces. There were no legible marks upon it, but from its shape and appearance it is believed to have been a pile of bank notes. At different times since the revolutionary war buried treasures of greater or less value have been unearthed in the above neighborhood and different parts of this county. The plow has frequently brought these treasures to the surface, notably in a field near Unionville, where only a few years ago a farmer came upon an earthern jar which contained nearly $1,000 in old gold and coin. A gentleman named Corwin discovered a sealed jar in 1871 near Cornwall while excavating for a cellar, which was

FILLED WITH ANCIENT COIN,

the whole amounting to over $1,500. It is supposed that these hoards of money and treasure were secreted by persons who lived in the vicinity to keep them from falling into the hands of predatory bands of Tories, cowboys and Indians, which were continually raiding the early settlements, and that the owners, driven from their homes, were either unable to return and recover their property or locate its hiding places. Many of the present generation are firm believers in the legend that there are $100,000 in gold buried in an iron chest on Crabtree Island, in a wild part of Vernon Township, Sussex County. This, according to the legend, was placed there by a large band of Tories, who secured the plunder in the lower portion of the Delaware Valley, and, being pursued and close pressed by American soldiers, they were guided by a Tory named DeWitt to the spot named, where they deposited. DeWitt lived many years after the Revolution near Port Jervis, and a son of his died only a few years ago nearly 100 years of age. The family always insisted on the truth of the buried treasure story, and in years past much money and time have been spent in endeavors to find the hidden riches. The finding of the pit with the evidences that money had been buried in it, near Unionville, has awakened new interest in the Crabtree Island legend, and there is talk of another search for the Tory plunder.

PAYNE AND SHERMAN.

What Charlie Foster Knows About Ohio Politics—The Tariff Issue.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Ex-Gov. Chas. Foster of Ohio, who is visiting this city on business, said to a correspondent of the POST-DISPATCH that his State was safe for the Republican party, and more than safe for it on the tariff question. The party gained by desertions from the Democrats, who, in Ohio, were at least one-third of them protectionists. He considered that the tariff question would very greatly influence the campaign in every way, as the selection of Speaker Carlisle had frightened from the Democracy every protectionist, and had practically given majorities to the Republicans. Of Democratic candidates, first, in his opinion, stood Payne; but McDonald was also favored, although not so generally or so warmly. Sherman would be the Republican choice, if possible, but their delegation would go unpledged to the convention, and the State would loyally act as the party thought best. As to Arthur, he thought that it was very singular how smooth and even lay public opinion everywhere in regard to him. His name met acceptance in Ohio as elsewhere. There was no enthusiasm, but a

STEADFAST APPROVAL

of his course of action and of his official history. Yes, there might be an Eastern candidate; Ohio did not seem likely to give a President to the Union this time, but she was soundly Republican, and would have her influence in the campaign. On the whole, Ex-Governor Foster did not think matters were advanced far enough to warrant guesses at results. If Ohio had her choice Sherman would be President. There were questions that would affect results, but none of such vital importance as the tariff. The liquor question was also of importance, though not to so great an extent as formerly. But in Ohio the Republicans had a clear majority, and must win on any issue and almost with any candidate. The Southern question, that of protection of voters in their rights, was of some note, but it could not be said to have the importance of an issue. It might, however, become an important factor in the campaign contest in other States.

THE COLOR LINE IN NEW JERSEY.

Black Children Have a Right to Seats in the Public Schools.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 7.—As the result of the decision by the Supreme Court in the Burlington civil rights case the utmost indignation prevails. About a year ago a colored clergyman, named J. H. Pierce, moved into town with his four children. He applied for a permit to allow his children to attend the public schools of the town. The trustees furnished him with a permit allowing his children to the school which is set apart for the education of colored children, and which is furnished with a first-class colored teacher. The document was indignantly refused by Mr. Pierce, who stated that his children were as good as white children; that the colored teacher was without the necessary qualifications and that the colored school house was at some distance from his home. He then made several ineffectual attempts to induce the school board to give him a permit, and seeing there was no other hope for his cause he brought suit against the board in the Supreme Court, and on the first day of the term an opinion was given and a mandamus ordered to be issued compelling the school Board to permit the children to enter the white school. The wildest kinds of plots for ousting these children are talked of. Many parents declare their intention of withdrawing their children from the school. It is declared the school system will be seriously affected. One opponent of Pierce, it is said, declared his willingness to head a party to burn the school-house in which the colored children are to be admitted. Several years ago Mr. Pierce gave the School Board at Woodstown, Salem County, the same trouble, and would undoubtedly have carried his point there, but the matter was compromised.

FOR REVENUE REFORM.

The Maine Democratic Central Committee Approves the Morrison Bill.

WATERVILLE, MAINE, March 7.—The resolutions accompanying the Democratic State Committees call for the State Convention denounce the present tariff system and approve the action of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress and indicate a determination to place the Democracy of Maine on a platform of revenue reform.

EMPTIED THE SAFE.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Robbed of $27,000.

The Negligent Paymaster Went Out to Lunch and Left the Safe Doors Open—Who is the Robber?

CHICAGO, March 7.—Last Saturday about 1 o'clock in the afternoon Paymaster C. A. Bartlett, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, left his office for lunch without taking the necessary precaution to close the combination of the big safe in which money for the payment of the employes was deposited. On leaving the room he did so without waiting the return of other attaches of the office, who had all gone to lunch. Before his return the safe was robbed of all its contents, with the exception of some packages of nickels and small change, the total amount disappearing, as near as the company officials can estimate, being $27,000. On the facts becoming known and an investigation being instituted, Paymaster Bartlett was discharged from the service of the company for negligence, and the matter placed in the hands of detectives. Effort was made to keep the affair a secret in the hope that the detectives would be facilitated in their work, but the affair becoming known, and in the belief that an exaggerated statement would be published concerning the robbery, the officials showed a willingness to let the exact facts be furnished the public.

THE THEORY ADVANCED

by the treasurer of the company is that the robbery was accomplished by a sneak thief. Two doors lead into the cashier's office from a vacant room, one of which was found ajar on the paymaster's return. The paymaster's room is located in the general offices of the company on the second floor of the building, and was constructed specially with a view to guard against intrusion or theft, but in this instance the most ordinary precautions appear to have been ignored. The explanation given by the paymaster is that it was supposed that the vacant room adjoining his office was always kept locked, but in this case it was proved otherwise. This door was close to and adjoining the vault in which the safe was located. When the paymaster left the room, the cashier of the company and an assistant, who occupy practically the same room, but sit at desks somewhat removed from the vault, and in an angle which partially conceals the entrance to the vault, so that any one entering from the vacant room could have accomplished the robbery without their knowledge, the paymaster assumes that the robbery must have been committed by some one having complete knowledge of the room and the habits of its occupants.

A Tax Collector Missing.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 7.—The absence of City Tax Collector McMahon excites surprise and some apprehension, though no other reason than his unexplained absence exists for suspecting irregularity in his accounts. He paid into the treasury the full proportionate amount due from him. His bondsmen and relatives expect him to turn up soon. His books have not yet been examined.

The Absconding Treasurer's Successor.

NORWALK, OHIO, March 7.—John C. Sheffield of Bellevue, Ohio, was appointed this morning by the County Commissioners as County Treasurer, to succeed Van Fleet, the defaulting treasurer.

AMPLE ROOM FOR IT.

A Projected Theater—Daly's New Comedy—Lily Langtry's Contracts.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 7.—There is a project in the air to build a theater in New York that shall be secured against the speculative manager and the fickleness of public appetite. Of course that means a guaranteed scheme, something like the opera house projects. There is not only ample room for it, but the time is ripe for it. Intelligent theater patronage has looked in that direction for several years. It has been in the minds of scores of people and now and then was on their tongues. The best friends of the drama see no escape from the soulless and rapacious speculator, who now runs the theater as he would run a cotton mill, but in the liberal endowment of the undertaking and in its practical consecration to an art purpose. The feasibility of the scheme has of late been discussed by men who can command the capital to carry it out, and it may be said that whenever the organizer appears who can formulate the project it will take practical shape. Mr. Dion Boucicault said yesterday that he had been approached on the subject. Mr. Harry Lee, who went to California a week or two ago, said before he went that he had been for two hours before a committee of gentlemen who had a scheme for a National Theater in New York. The fact is that theatrical investment is so much safer than operatic investments, and there is so large an art outlook for a theatrical enterprise with art management and a cash backing of a million dollars, that one may be surprised that New York has not had such a temple of the drama long ago.

DALY'S NEW COMEDY.

On Wednesday evening, March 12, Mr. Augustin Daly will produce at his theater a new extravagant comedy in four acts and a Kirmess. It is called "Red Letter Nights, or Catching a Crœsus." The new extravagance, besides having a Kirmess, will have songs and dances (new) and costumes resplendent. Ada Rehan will be in it, surrounded by Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Fielding, Miss Drehar, Miss May Irwin, Miss Layton, and Messrs. Lewis, Fisher, Drew, Gilbert, Stephens, Parkes and Thompson.

MRS. LANGTRY.

Mr. Charles Stevenson, one of the managers of the Third Avenue Theater, has put a temporary stop to Mrs. Langtry's sudden mania for changing her mind with regard to contracts. He went yesterday and had a long talk with her about her promise to play at the Third Avenue Theater next week, but the long talk was not necessary. The moment Langtry saw his handsome, smiling face, she threw up the sponge. "It's all right, Charley," she said. "I'll play at your house, contract or no contract." And the probability is that she will—unless she changes her mind.

Tradesmen's Trials.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—The employes of Singer, Nimick & Co.'s steel mills have decided to strike if the firm insist on reducing their wages next Monday.

COAL MINERS.

The railroad coal miners at Shaner's Station, in the Gough Slope mines have resumed work at a reduction of one-half cent per bushel, and have also signed a contract to continue at the same rate for one year.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—South Atlantic States—Slightly colder, generally cloudy weather with rain; variable winds, mostly northwest in northern part, southeasterly in southern part, diminishing pressure. Gulf States—Slightly colder, cloudy, rainy weather, with local storms; variable winds, mostly easterly, diminishing pressure. Ohio Valley and Tennessee—Cloudy weather, with rain; easterly winds, falling, followed by rising temperature, diminishing pressure. Lower Lake Region—Slightly colder, cloudy weather, with snow; easterly winds, diminishing pressure, followed by a slight rise in temperature. Upper Lake Region—Slightly colder, partly cloudy weather, and in southern part light snow; variable winds, mostly from north to east, diminishing pressure, followed by slowly rising temperature. Upper Mississippi Valley—Slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, in southern part light snow or rain; northeasterly to southerly winds, diminishing pressure. Missouri Valley—Warmer, partly cloudy weather, local snows; variable winds, mostly from east to south, lower pressure.

AMONG THE MERCHANTS.

More About the Big Sale—War on Bucket-Shops—A Reception Declined.

The grain markets having failed to stay down, the bears are now said to be negotiating with the superintendent of the Fair Grounds for the purpose of obtaining the elephant for a short time. The idea is to have the animal to sit on the market and hold it down so the shorts can cover.

It is said that a short, sharp and decisive war is to be made on the "bucket shops" in Chicago by the Board of Trade. Also, it is understood that the Chicago Board of Trade intend to make a final request of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange to withhold the Chicago market quotations from the different "bucket shops" in this city, and if the Exchange refuses to do so, to refuse to any longer furnish their quotations to St. Louis.

The car of corn donated by S. A. Brown & Co., of Neodosha, Kan., to be sold for the benefit of the Ohio flood sufferers, was received to-day by S. W. Cobb & Co. This car went into Central Elevator and inspected No. 2 mixed. On the call it was auctioned off by Caller Joe Carr, and was bought by R. S. McCormick & Co., at 61 cents per bushel, or 12½c above the market price of that grade here to-day. This sale will net about $300 for the flood fund.

H. C. Tatum, just in from a trip to Lafayette County, Mo., says he conversed with many farmers and grain dealers in that section. They all concurred in the statement that very little old wheat is left in that county, and the little there is left is taken by the mills as soon as offered for sale. The new wheat looks well so far, and is thought to be in good shape, but farmers say that if the weather they have lately been having continues a few days longer, they look for considerable damage to the crop. He also says there is little corn left, and it is all being bought up for feeding.

The local crowd of grain speculators are still very much exercised over the two million purchase of corn. The bears profess to believe the amount sold was greatly exaggerated, and the bulls say there was even more sold than published reports stated. It is learned from good authority that not all this corn was taken by Gill & Fisher, but that another Baltimore firm was interested in the purchase. And, also, that most of this corn was bought by these Baltimore firms to apply on short contracts, and not for export. The report of this sale stirred Chicago up, and any number of telegrams were received from that market inquiring as to the truth of the sale. The Exchange members having receptions and banquets on the brain just now, it was proposed by Gen. Grier this morning to give Mr. Joe Sherry a reception this morning in recognition of his enterprise in negotiating and consummating such an immense transaction. The crowd was canvassed and most of the members at once declared themselves in favor of a public reception and banquet. A few of the bears demurred, saying they couldn't reconcile the idea with either their conscience or their pocket-books. After the matter was settled Mr. Sherry was called upon by a committee composed of D. P. Grier, J. C. Ewald and J. B. Dutch. To him the idea was made known, and he was asked if he was in favor of a reception. Mr. Sherry hesitated a moment and then said: "Gentlemen, I don't care about a reception, and if it is all the same to you I'll compromise on a drink. And in place of the banquet I'll take one of Mike Cooney's pies." The committee tried to get Mr. Sperry to change his mind, but he firmly refused. "This," said Mr. Dutch, "reminds one of the old Indian chief who had performed some service for the Government and who was informed he could have three wishes, all of which would be granted. The old chief pondered a moment and then said: 'First, give me all the whisky I and all my friends can drink.' 'Granted,' returned the officer, 'and what next.' 'Then give me two of your best blankets.' 'They are yours, and next?' 'Well, give me more whisky.'"

BROKEN LEVEES.

Fryar's Point Inundated—Property Losses in the Mississippi Valley.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

HELENA, ARK., March 7.—The sad intelligence was received here this morning that the citizens of the beautiful little city of Fryar's Point, Miss., were unable to close the crevasse in the levee one mile above the town, and as a consequence the crevasse has been rapidly enlarging and now an immense volume of

SEETHING AND ANGRY WAVES

are pouring down on the town, which contains some of the most magnificent residences in the Mississippi Valley. The Fryar's Point Oil Mill is losing heavily on cotton seed. Proffered pecuniary aid was tendered to the citizens, and much to their praise was by them indignantly refused. The large and extensive plantation of ex-Gov. Alcorn for the

FIRST TIME ON RECORD

is under water, the water at Jonestown being from three to five inches higher than ever before known. The levees surrounding the lower portion of Helena remain intact, but unless there is a cessation of the rain, which is coming down in torrents, they can not hold out much longer.

THE LONG VS. LONG DECISION.

Kansas City Citizens Petitioning the Governor to Call the Legislature Together.

KANSAS CITY, March 7.—The recent decision of the Supreme Court commission in the case of Long vs. Long has been the occasion of considerable apprehension in business circles here. The decision is based upon a statute of 1855, for years a dead letter, which tends to cast a cloud upon the loans of foreign capital placed in the State. Although it is generally held that the validity of such titles cannot possibly be abrogated, yet the tendency is to drive foreign capital from the State, the effect of which would be universally felt. To avert this a movement has been organized here to petition the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature for the repeal or amendment of the offensive statute. The petition is being generally signed here and will be sent to the Governor at once.

WHAT CRITTENDEN HAS TO SAY.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., March 7.—Gov. Crittenden remarked to-day that he had not heard a sufficient demand from the people concerning an extra session of the Legislature to consider the repeal of the present statute regulating the rights of foreign corporations to loan money in this State, to even call his attention to the matter. He sees no reason for capitalists to become frightened at the recent opinion of the Supreme Court touching this question.

NO MURDEROUS THREATS.

The Leigh-Rigsby Murder Case—Illinois State Democratic Convention.

VANDALIA, ILL., March 7.—Emanuel T. Leigh, father of John Leigh, was on the stand all day yesterday in the trial of the Leigh-Rigsby murder case. He denied that he had ever made any murderous threats. John Leigh is testifying to-day.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., March, 7.—A horse worth $150 has been stolen from Andrew Cook of Danvers. The horse-thief association, 200 strong, are scouring the country for the thief, and if caught they may swing him to a tree. Miss Mollie Wilson was married to Mr. John A. Cobbs yesterday. Mrs. Miner was granted a divorce from Henry A. Miner yesterday on the ground of cruelty.

PEORIA, ILL., March 7.—The Democratic State Central Committee yesterday settled on Peoria as the place for holding the State Convention and July 2 as the time.

LINCOLN, March 7.—Mrs. W. W. Stennett, who took a dose of morphine Wednesday with suicidal intent, died yesterday. Deceased had separated from her husband and became dissipated.

STERLING, ILL., March 7.—A miner named Newton was severely injured by a fall of rock in No. 1 shaft of the Vermilion Coal Company. His lower limbs will have to be amputated.

DEATH TO REFORM.

How it is Proposed to Kill the Tariff Bill.

Wipe Out the Internal Revenue—Postmaster Wells En Route Home—Ex-Senator Spencer Before the Springer Committee—The Lasker Resolution Has Arrived at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—A new scheme to defeat the tariff bill has been developed here. It is to present a bill in the House wiping out the tobacco tax, and after passing it send it to the Senate, where it is to be amended so as to wipe out the entire internal revenue tax. Passed there and sent back to the House in this form, it would, it is believed, pretty surely pass the House with the united vote of the Republicans and Randall's followers, aided by a good deal of strength from the South, where the internal revenue system is especially unpopular. Of course this would kill the tariff bill, for with the removal of the system now bringing $150,000,000 a year into a treasury, it would be impolitic to make tariff reductions, at least for the present.

SPENCER TESTIFIES.

Ex-Senator Spencer of Alabama, now a resident of Nevada, was examined to-day by the Springer committee concerning the Star Route investigation. "Early in January, 1881," he said, "I went from Nevada to New York on business. One day while walking on Broadway I met James, then postmaster at New York, and he asked me to accompany him to his office. I did so, and when at the office he told me he wanted to go into Garfield's cabinet as Postmaster General and asked me to aid him. I said I would assist him, and afterwards did render what aid I could. When he had been appointed Postmaster General I said to him that he had an opportunity few men had in a lifetime to make a great reputation. He asked how. I replied that he could make the Post Office Department self-sustaining the first year, and the next year could reduce the letter postage to two cents. 'How?' he again asked. 'By breaking up the Star Route ring.' I replied. I took a pledge from him that what I said should be strictly confidential. Several men connected with the ring lived in the West, and were almost neighbors of mine, and I desired that my name should not go to the public as an informer. Afterwards I went to Gen. Garfield and received a pledge from him that what I had said to the Postmaster-General should be confidential. He gave me the same assurance that James had given, that my information should be a secret. It was at my suggestion then that Woodward was selected to take general charge of the investigation. One day while in the Post Office Department Mr. Tyner insisted that Woodward should not be appointed. I then said I thought Woodward was the best man to take hold of the matter. He was appointed and gave general directions for making the entire investigation. In the winter of 1881 I remained in new York and used to meet A. M. Gibson. He told me what he knew and afterwards showed me a table of the ninety-three routes he had prepared. We met in Washington and together went to Woodward's room, where he was made acquainted with Gibson's information. I remained in Washington about three months, most of the time getting up evidence for the Star Route cases. I remained in Washington until after Garfield was shot. I made up my mind that, beyond saving the Government $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 a year, the investigation would prove a failure. Receiving no pay for what I was doing, I paid little attention to the subject, and in the latter part of March, 1882, went to Nevada and remained until June." Mr. Spencer then gave an account of his return to New York; his being subpœnaed to appear in Washington; of his coming here and remaining two weeks; of his efforts alone and with Secretary Chandler to secure an interview with George Bliss. "While sitting in one of the hotels with Secretary Chandler Mr. Bliss came to the latter one day. They went out and talked two or three hours. I interrupted them several times, but Bliss said he did not want to see me. He told Chandler he desired not to see me until I went on the stand, and if I didn't swear to what he expected he would cross-examine me. I remained here until adjourned. I then went to New York and showed Senator Conkling my subpœna. He said it was not in a legal form, and advised me to go home and attend to my business. I asked if my staying in Washington had not waived my rights to leave. He said no, and I followed his advice."

"I want to state," said the witness, "that of my own knowledge I knew no material fact that would be admitted as evidence that would tend to convict. Through Secretary Chandler this was stated to Bliss. Witness referred to the testimony of ex-Postmaster-General James in which he said Spencer told him Dorsey had gone to Senator Spencer's room and said, "See how I do business," and that Dorsey placed $5,000 or $6,000 in an envelope, put it on the table and Brady came in, took the envelope and money, and left. I did not say that I had seen Brady and Dorsey in a room together. "I never saw Dorsey pay Brady any money. James was mistaken. We have talked so much on the Star Route investigation that he may have got things mixed. If I made such a statement I must have been drunk. I am not in the habit of getting drunk."

VESSELS FOR SALE.

Proposals are invited for the purchase of the vessels Benicia and Cyane, at Mare Island, the appraised value of which is $140,000 and $12,000 respectively.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC LAND GRANT.

The House Committee on Public Lands has agreed to report a bill forfeiting the land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific Road. This forfeiture affects a forty million acre grant.

LATER—A later interview with the members of the committee elicits the statement that the bill as agreed upon only forfeits the land along that portion of the line not constructed. That portion of the grant lying opposite and alongside of the portion of road now built will not be forfeited.

ST. LOUISANS AT WASHINGTON.

The St. Louis Delegation to the Baltimore Base-Ball Convention arrived in this city to-day en route home. They report themselves well satisfied with the work of the Convention, and that the schedule for the coming season is quite satisfactory for St. Louis interests. They spend to-day here seeing the sights and leave for home this evening.

Postmaster Wells left for home last evening, having had a long and pleasant interview with the President before his departure. He reaches St. Louis Monday or Tuesday, as he will make some stop en route.

ARRIVAL OF THE LASKER RESOLUTION.

Herr Von Eisendecker, the German Minister, said to-day that he had just received from the German Government the resolution of condolence passed by the American Congress on the death of Herr Lasker, and would forward them, as well as the accompanying letter transmitted from Prince Bismarck, to the Department of State, in a few days. He added that he had no communication, or understanding whatever with the foreign affairs committee in regard to the matter. He proposed to deal entirely with the Department of State. The letter of Prince Bismarck returning the resolution, he said, had already been published in substance, but in addition it expressed Bismarck's regret that he felt compelled, under the circumstances, to return the resolution.

JEFFERSON CITY.

Worden Wills' New Boarders—Personal Notes from the State Capital.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., March 7.—Mrs. Emily Sanford, matron at the penitentiary, leaves to-day for Fredericktown to attend the china wedding of ex-State Auditor Holladay and lady.

Hon. Frank Merriman of St. Louis has business in the United States Court.

Dr. D. H. Shields of Hannibal visited the capital to-day.

The Sheriffs of Monroe and Oregon Counties increased the number of guests at the Hotel de Willis this morning.

BISHOP CLARKSON FAILING.

His Physicians Say Their Patient Is Beyond Medical Aid.

OMAHA, NEB., March 7.—Bishop Clarkson lost ground all day yesterday and had a very bad night. This morning his breathing was very laborred. The attending physicians say their patient is beyond medical skill and that there is but little probability of his recovery.

Failures for the Week.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Business failures throughout the country for the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., are 272, of which 216 are in the United States, and fifty-six in Canada. The increase for the United States is twenty-three; for Canada fourteen, as compared with last week. Failures are on the increase in the Middle and Pacific States, especially in Canada, where the figures are higher than those reported for years.

EMBRACED JUDAISM.

A Handsome and Highly Connected Baltimore Girl—She Is Sincere.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—A sensation was created here yesterday by the announcement of the marriage of Miss Jolista Hopwood, a beautiful young girl, to William Oberndorfer, a wealthy young Israelite, coupled with the news that she had embraced Judaism to satisfy her lover. Miss Hopwood's father is a prominent citizen and a staunch Protestant, being one of the vestry men of the Ascension Protestant Episcopal Church. Oberndorfer came to this city last spring from Norfolk on a visit to Mrs. Laura, a relative, who lives opposite Mr. Hopwood's house. While there he met Miss Hopwood and a mutual interest arose. A few weeks ago, just as the young people had decided to brave all obstacles and marry, Mr. Hopwood informed his daughter that it was time she became a member of the Ascension Church. To this her lover strenuously objected, and at his bidding

SHE ELOPED WITH HIM

a few nights ago to South Mills, Va., and they were married. Mr. Oberndorfer took his bride to his home in Norfolk. Her people were greatly exercised over her disappearance, as she left no word behind her. After a long search they tracked her to Norfolk. Her parents went immediately to that place, but were forced to return without her. They yesterday publicly announced the marriage. At the same time news came that Mrs. Oberndorfer had embraced Judaism. The Rabbi warned her not to take the step unless her motives were pure. She replied, "My motives are pure." The Rabbi formally received her into the faith.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Four Men Killed at Bryant's Pond, Maine.

BRYANT'S POND, ME., March 7.—The boilers exploded in J. F. Dearborn's steam mill this morning, killing four men.

The Will of Hon. L. J. Knowles.

WORCESTER, March 7.—The will of the late Hon. L. J. Knowles, in addition to a large number of bequests to public institutions in New England, gives $10,000 to Carlton College at Northfield, Minn., and $2,000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions. After the death of his widow, $5,000 goes to Doane College in Nebraska, and $5,000 to Washburn College, Topeka.

Cannot Speak Coherently.

Charles Cowgill, the City Hospital patient who was found in an unconscious condition in the cellar of building No. 312 North Eighth street, has recovered his speech but is still unable to speak coherently or give any account of how he and Elierbeck received their injuries.

Motion Denied.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 7.—Judge Shipman this afternoon reviewed the circumstances of the appointment of the receiver of the New York and New England Railroad and denies the motion to dissolve the receivership.

The Standard Oil Case.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The legislative committee has finished the testimony in the Standard Oil case and will hear the arguments of counsel, beginning April 7, Mr. Gowan not now being prepared to present his case.

THE PETTES PAINTINGS.

Better Prices and Increased Interest—The Wimar and Its History.

The art reporter of the POST-DISPATCH met Mr. Henry B. Pettes again this morning, and askeo, "Well, how do you feel to-day? What of last night's sale?"

"Last night showed a very different state of affairs. The public seemed to wake up suddenly to their opportunities, and, while the change came too late for any hope of profit for me, the prices realized and the interest shown were sufficient to make me reject the idea of taking the remainder of the collection away."

"I see the Wimar fetched a high price—$1,200."

"Not high; it was a fair price, but not more than could be got for it at any time. But this painting illustrates and emphasizes a point I have always been trying to urge upon our people, that money judiciously placed in good art is about the best form of investment that can be imagined. That very Wimar was sold by my firm twenty or twenty-one years ago for $150; to-day it is worth fully $1,500, and fetches $1,200 at unreserved public sale. What other property affords equal advantages? And besides the steady growth in value of a good picture, the purchaser has a constant pleasure while his profits are increasing."

"Then you will not go to Chicago?"

"No; I will sell the entire remainder of the collection unreservedly to-morrow, beginning in the afternoon at 2:30 and in the evening at 7. Every last one of them shall be sold for whatever they will bring."

The Glover Memorial.

There will be a meeting of the bar in room No. 4 at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when the memorial on the death of Samuel T. Glover will be presented by the committee appointed for the purpose of preparing the same.

A Suicide Recovering.

Frank Dossau, who attempted suicide at 3926 Kossuth avenue last night by shooting himself in the left breast with a 22-caliber revolver, was reported recovering by the Superintendent of the City Hospital this afternoon.

ON THE WING.

John Lewis leaves to-night for Erie, Pa., by the Bee Line.

Jacob Muche leaves to-night by the Bee Line for Albany, N. Y.

J. B. Lynch and Lewis Warton leave to-night for Dayton, Ohio, by the Bee Line.

A. C. Starr, C. L. Yocum and L. G. Kelly leave for Jacksonville to-night via the O. & M.

N. K. Brooks and M. S. Crouch leave for Kansas City to-night via the Chicago and Alton.

T. T. Meehan and John Hogan leave for Indianapolis to-night by the Vandalia Line.

Frank Jenkins and wife and Charles Newton will leave to-night for Waverly by the Bee Line.

T. C. Randle, R. A. West and Mrs. Butler leave for Washington, D. C., via the O. & M., to-night.

Miss Sanderson, C. E. Horton and F. Woodruff, for Chicago, leave via the Chicago and Alton to-night.

W. C. Aulbaugh, A. B. Woodstock and R. A. Cunningham leave to-night for Buffalo, N. Y., by the Bee Line.

Mrs. L. Harding, N. F. Dempsey and S. G. Nicholson leave for Cincinnati to-night by the Vandalia Line.

L. H. Fairbanks, C. C. Gould and L. L. Mathews leave for New York to-night via the Ohio and Mississippi.

C. C. Parks, W. M. Coulter, B. T. O'Neil and R. Brewster leave for Philadelphia this evening by the Vandalia Line.

G. F. Frame, D. L. Newbaine and Mr. Thomas R. Downing leave for New York in the morning by the Vandalia Line.

J. B. Parks, C. B. Hannum, J. E. Stewart, W. J Dorsey and Miss Mary Dorsey leave to-night by the Bee Line for Cleveland.

Mrs. Geo. W. Ellis, John Cooper, J. A. Baldwin, for Laredo; Mrs. E. S. Jewett, for San Francisco, leave by the Iron Mountain to-night.

H. Uhlein and wife, J. L. Bartells and wife, M. Espenheim, J. Balmer and J. P. Horton leave for Chicago to-night by the Vandalia Line.

T. J. Simpson and wife, Peter Adair, W. K. Gordon, J. J. Dryden, A. E. Locke and W. J. Locke leave to-night for New York by the Bee Line.

J. B. Weaver, for Kansas City; L. D. Voak, O. J. Taylor, W. Porter, for Dallas, and R. Gregg, for San Antonio, leave by the Missouri Pacific to-night.

A. H. Martin, B. F. Smith, Chas. Wellington, E. C. Snodgrass, C. Blum, Theo. Street and Mrs. Tilley leave for Louisville to-night via the Ohio and Mississippi.

Mrs. Griswold, A. Richardson, E. Spencer, C. F. McKean, T. A. Magill, E. S. Tillar, R. A. Mandte, T. S. Savitz, A. L. Rhodes and Miss Cowgill leave for Cincinnati to-night via the O. & M.

A. K. Pedrick and family, O. S. Chamberlain, J. M. Hayes, J. M. Duncan, L. Dickson, J. Jones, C. H. Gauson, C. H. Bayard, Mrs. M. G. Turpin, A. M. Sexburg, George D. McClain, S. F. Hesse and daughter, Wm. F. Chesman and Chas. E. Bushman leave for New York to-night by the Vandalia Line.

NELLIS INSANE.

The Irish Informer Consigned to a Mad-House.

Prince Victor Wants a Place in the British Army—The Rebels Lost 6,000 Men in the Battle at Teb—Ex-Vice-President Hendricks at Paris—Foreign Flashes.

LONDON, March 7.—Nellis, the Irishman who surrendered to the Greenock police recently, and professed to give the names of the murderers of the Earl of Leitrim, has been adjudged insane and sent to the mad-house.

JEROME COLLINS' REMAINS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 7.—The remains of Jerome Collins will be escorted to Cork by a guard of honor, consisting of fifty blue jackets, ten officers and two pinnaces. A model of the Jeannette, ice bound, was landed with the coffin. The latter was wrapped in an American flag.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

LONDON, March 7.—The Parnellites are irritated at the refusal of the Government to re-open the Irish land question. They intend to begin forthwith a great agitation in Ireland, and will make strong appeals to the Irish to demand an amendment to the land act, and will open subscriptions to a special fund for agitative purposes. Michael Davitt's services will be secured. A conference of the leaders will be held at Easter to discuss the programme.

Egypt.

SUAKIM, March 7.—The rebel, Osman Digma, refuses to negotiate and ignores the flags of truce sent out from Suakim. Gen. Graham is already beginning an advance against Osman.

REBEL LOSSES AT TEB.

SUAKIM, March 7.—Two chiefs of the Amara tribe with 120 men and forty camels have arrived. They report that the losses of the rebels at Teb amounted to 6,000 killed or wounded.

DIGMA'S FOLLOWERS.

SUAKIM, March 7.—A deputation of the tribes which fought against the British at Teb are now here. They report that the tribes under Osman Digma will waver in their allegiance as the news of the British victory becomes more widely known.

STOPPED HEWITT'S PROCLAMATION.

SUAKIM, March 7.—Mahmoud Ali, a leading Sheikh, and who has been regarded as friendly to the English, has stopped Admiral Hewitt's proclamation to his tribe on the ground that if pardons are offered before the rebels ask it, more trouble is certain to follow.

GORDON'S REQUEST.

Gen. Gordon has requested that the first instalment of 6,000 Indian troops be dispatched, to form the nucleus in the army at Khartoum.

South Africa.

LONDON, March 7.—Advices from South Africa state that the Boers in Stella Land are advancing to attack Mankoroane. A British battalion has been ordered from Cape Town. Mankoroane is the chief who holds the territory just north of Griqualand. He objects to having his country incorporated with the Transvaal. It seems certain that the Boers do not accept the boundary question as settled by the recent conference. The British are determined to protect the native chief against Boer encroachments.

Austria.

VIENNA, March 7.—A quantity of dynamite and nitro-glycerine has been discovered in a house in Favoriten, a suburb, opposite the mansion of Baron Rothschild. The supposition is that it was intended to explode the mansion through the sewers.

Canada.

OTTAWA, March 7.—A bill has been introduced in the House of Commons to amend the present copyright law by placing dramatic authors in the same position as to copyright as other authors. The copyright will be vested in the author and his heirs for fifty years after his death.

THREATS OF DYNAMITERS.

HALIFAX, March 7.—Lieutenant-Governor Richey has received intelligence from Ottawa that the dynamiters are expected to renew their attempt to injure the government property here. A number of special constables have been sworn in. Extra precautions will be taken day and night.

England.

LONDON, March 7.—Prince Victor is coming to England to visit the Empress Eugenie. He is seeking the permission of General Campenon, Secretary of War, to take service in a foreign army.

THE NEW SHIPPING BILL.

LONDON, March 7.—Ship owners threaten to register vessels under a foreign flag if the proposed shipping bill becomes a law. This bill was foreshadowed in the Queen's speech, and was introduced by Joseph Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade. The object is to "provide for the greater security of life and property at sea."

France.

PARIS, March 7.—Thomas A. Hendricks has returned here ill pleased with his trip through Southern Europe. He considers Italy unhealthful for Americans to visit at this time of the year.

Germany.

BERLIN, March 7.—The Deutsche Tageblatt publishes an array of comments derogatory to Minister Sargent, made by certain American newspapers at the time of that gentleman's appointment.

Italy.

ROME, March 7.—The death of Cardinal Camillo Di Pietro is announced. He was a cardinal, a bishop and dean of the Sacred College. He was born in Rome in 1806, and created a cardinal in December, 1853.

Tonquin.

HAIDZUONG, March 7.—The French forces have begun an advance on Bac Ninh.

A FIGHT IMMINENT.

PARIS, March 7.—Later advices from Tonquin report that Gen. Milott, commander of the French land forces, with his staff, has crossed from Hanoi to the right bank of the Red River and is advancing along the right bank of the Canal rapidly to effect a junction with Gen. Negrier, who has left Haidzuong for Bac Ninh. Another column is advancing to the north so as to cut off the retreat of the Chinese. Fighting at Bac Ninh is imminent. Measures will be taken to blockake the Delta and suppress piracy.

THE PUBLIC COMPLAIN.

Why Invitations Are Issued to the Custom House Opening.

"Is there any difference from the standpoint of the Government between one respectable American citizen and another?" This simple question concerning the principles of a republican form of government was addressed to a POST-DISPATCH reporter by a gentleman whose sentiments are democratic in the extreme. The reporter demurred to an answer and waited for developments. "If there is not," he continued, "how does it happen that a discrimination is made between one citizen and another in the opening ceremonies of the new Custom House? On one night the poor rabble, or the public, as it is called, are admitted to view the building, but on the real opening night, Major Whitney and others who have charge of the opening, close the doors of the house to the general public and admit only a select few, whose money, influence or prominence recommend as suitable persons. Now, as I look at it, the Custom House is a public building, constructed by public funds for the benefit and uses of the public, and every respectable citizen, even the poorest, has as much interest in it and as much claim for admission as any other. To discriminate is undemocratic and unjust. It looks very much like a 'public be d—d' principle, as if they said: 'Well, we will give the public a chance to look at the building, but we will reserve for ourselves and others who are better than they—more aristocratic and better off—the pleasure of engaging in the opening ceremonies. They are poor devils anyhow, and ought to be satisfied with the chance of taking a look.' Has Major Whitney the right to admit a few into a public building of which he is custodian, for purposes entirely outside of its proper uses, and exclude others who have just as much interest in it? I don't believe in such exclusiveness, and I believe there ought to be one opening for the general public."

The opinion of this gentleman is a fair sample of several which the reporter heard expressed, and to give both sides of the question a chance he called on Maj. Whitney this morning.

"Major, there is some complaint of discriminations in the plan of sending cards of admission to certain persons to the opening ceremonies of the Custom House and excluding others. What can be said about it?" asked the reporter.

"There is not the slightest grounds for complaint that I know of, and there is no discrimination. It is customary when a public building is completed to honor the occasion by some demonstration of the citizens of the place in which it was erected. If the city of St. Louis should erect a building the same thing would be done in the same way, and here is the finest public building west of Washington, constructed for the sole use and benefit of the citizens of St. Louis, and I thought it the right thing to offer them the privilege of opening it with proper ceremonies. As far as I am concerned there is no discrimination, for I have nothing to do with it beyond this. I simply turned the whole affair over to a committee appointed at a meeting of citizens and refused to even serve on that committee. Now, every one knows that it would be utterly impracticable to have any ceremonies at all if the whole city were admitted, and it lies between having none or of following this plan. This committee issues a large number of invitations to representatives of all respectable classes. It is a mere matter of practicability and convenience, and, as a matter of fact, no one is excluded, because if any respectable citizen wants to go there will be no difficulty in securing a card by simply notifying the committee. The only limit to the invitations is the capacity of the building. Any reasonable man will see that this is perfectly fair, but I have done more than this. I throw open the building on one night to every one who wishes to come. In all these occasions are at times when, ordinarily, the building is closed and every one is excluded. I cannot see anything undemocratic in a representative plan of the broadest kind, especially when absolutely no other is practicable to secure the end. The Government gives the use of the building and the citizens of St. Louis pay the expenses and manage the affair in their own way. Even if no right were given to the general public there would be nothing to complain of, and under the circumstances, with an opening for every one and another, the limit of which is only governed by convenience, it is actually absurd to discuss the matter."

Is THIS A CLEW?

A Curious Story of a Crime Two Years Ago Possibly Affecting Tiller.

"I am not growing stoop-shouldered under my weight of information concerning Tiller," said Manager Morseman of the Pacific Express Company, this morning, "but what information I have is not such as I can give to the press. This much I will say, that we, as yet, know nothing of his whereabouts."

"Have you obtained a photograph of him yet?"

"No, but we have learned that there was no truth in the published statement that Tiller sent out and obtained possession of the only photograph of him which was in existence. We know there is at least one other in existence, and it is only a ques tion of a little time for us to locate it."

"Have you found anyone who saw them after they left the office?"

"No: they seemed to drop completely out of the world when they emerged from the door of the express office. We find, however, that Tiller represented himself as a railroad man at times, to make that representation to the man who sold him the satchel in which he packed the stolen goods. They wanted to deliver it for him, but he said no; that he only had to go to a railroad office to check it and receive a check.

"Do you know whether the young fellow who roomed with him at Mrs. Fiddeke's bore the name of Bly?"

"If he did it was an alias. His real name was Hubbard, though he was sometimes called Herbert. We know this, because his home was at Louisville, and he was well known there. There were quite a number of young Louisville fellows here, and they seem to have run together a good deal."

The evidences at Mr. Morsemann's suite of rooms at the Lindell are, that the detective forces of the express companies have collected here and settled down to a long campaign. The inquiry as to Bly seems to have opened up reminiscences which may prove significant in the present case. When Tiller came here in 1881, he was accompanied, it is said, by a young man named Bly, who had been employed in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad office at Louisville. At all events they came here about the same time, and report has it that they roomed together. Bly obtained employment in the auditor's office of the Cairo and St. Louis Narrow Gauge Road, where he served as an excellent clerk until February, 1882. One day it was discovered that about $900 worth of coupon tickets had been stolen, and there were indications that the thief was in the company's employ. A detective was set to work, and he became an associate of the clerks, winning the confidence of Bly among others. He soon satisfied himself that Bly was the thief, and one day he reported to the company that Bly had confided to him some robbery schemes which he and a young friend of his (Bly's) had concocted. One of the plans involved a robbery on the office of the Adams Express Company, with the details of which they had well acquainted themselves, and another involved the killing and robbing of the paymaster of the company in whose office Bly was working. It was the paymaster's custom, before going out on the road, to spend a portion of the night in making up packages in the Auditor's office, and he was usually alone in doing the work. The two young men were to sandbag Tiller the office, which is on the third floor of the building at the northwest corner of Fourth and Olive streets, and after "removing" the paymaster they were to make off with his cash. For some unexplained reason neither of these plans was put into execution, and as soon as the detectives had secured absolute proof of the ticket steal they had Bly arrested. He was locked up at the Four Courts for some time, but his mother came here and pleaded very hard with the officers of the company, as did some very influential friends of the family. The result was that the company relented, the young man was released, and the last heard from he was again employed in a railroad office at Louisville.

Homeopathic Institute.

The Homoepathic Institute met again at the Lindell this morning pursuant to adjournment. Several new delegates were present, among whom were Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Chapman, and Drs. E. W. Dewees, J. T. Boyd and F. T. Knox of St. Louis, H. Kurt Franz of Boonville, J. A. Tomlugen of Sedalia and S. T. Bryant of South Mound, Kan. in the Surgical Bureau a paper was presented by Dr. Kent on "Therapeutics," which was discussed by Drs. Parsons, Franklin, Boyd and Knox. A paper was also presented on the "Nervous exhaustion of the genital apparatus," and Dr. Ordway gave a clinical case of spinal meningitis which was cured by belladonna. The institute adjourned for dinner at 1 o'clock and met again at three to consider gynaecology and obstetrics. After the election of officers, the appointment of bureaux and the transaction of other business, the convention will finally adjourn this evening.

Be Got $500.

On the 26th day of May last, George Lenhart boarded a Cass avenue car with the intention of going to see a base-ball match. The car was packed and George was swinging on the outside when a car going the other way struck him. He did not see the match. He had his jaw broken, his teeth knocked out and his head battered up generally. Of course he sued the company and to-day its attorney came into Judge Horner's court and gave a judgment in his favor by consent for $500.

Local Weather Bulletin.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 7, 1884.

Local Time.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Vel.	Weather.
6:07 a. m.	26.0	N	14	Cloudy.
10:07 a. m.	23.4	N	17	Cloudy.
2:07 p. m.	24.5	N	17	Sleeting.

Maximum temperature 28.5.
Minimum temperature 20.0.
Rainfall, 0.11 in.
River stage, 10 ft. 8 in.

J. B. WEBBER,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

FRANCIS' FAILURE

To Explain His Course Towards the Nurses' Training School.

Some Inside Facts Concerning the Health Commissioner's Deputy Clerk—How a Similar Institution was Fostered in New York—A Bill to be Passed Which Will End the Trouble.

It is stated in a morning paper that Mr. Francis, assistant clerk of the Health Commissioner, was unruffled by the publication of his attempts at despotism in yesterday's POST-DISPATCH, and that he said in an injured way that he had done nothing but execute the law regarding the Nurses' Training School; that some women had called upon the Health Commissioner for the purpose of obtaining his consent to their establishing a School of Nurses in the City Hospital and that the Health Commissioner refused to let them do so. These statements of Mr. Francis are perfectly correct. But Mr. Francis neglected to state that the Health Commissioner before refusing the ladies gave his consent to their plans, and that his refusal was not made until the ladies had expended some $2,000 in the preparation of their school, and until he, Francis, had turned the mind of the Health Commissioner against the scheme. As to Mr. Francis' first statement that he had done nothing but execute the law, a somewhat interested public would like to know who vested him with power to execute the law, and by what right he, as assistant to the Clerk of the Health Commissioner, assumes the responsibility of the execution of the law? What figure does Gen. Stevenson cut in the matter, and what has he to say to his assistant clerk for an assumption of his own powers? Mr. Francis' statement shows that he feels himself authorized to act for the Health Commissioner, but he has no such authority in law, and Gen. Stevenson should see to it that the dignity of his office is not detracted from in such a manner. If Mr. Francis really is the Health Commissioner, as his actions proclaim him to be, it is due to him that he take the office and save the city the salary awarded to the Assistant Clerk of the Health Commissioner. By reason of Mr. Francis' action, Gen. Stevenson is made to occupy a very awkward position. There is no office in the Municipal Government that calls for more active outside work than that of Health Commissioner. It is not an indoor position. The city institutions have to visit, the accounts examined and management inquired into. This

CANNOT BE DONE BY TELEPHONE.

When Mr. Francis was Health Commissioner he was seldom found at his office except on days when the Board of Health met. He visited the institution constantly. Of course there was an attraction in them that called him out frequently. They take up a great deal of his office work being conducted by Mr. John J. Fitzwilliam, the assistant clerk. When Mr. Francis' intrigue with a woman was to be put on the pay-rolls of the institution was made public by the POST-DISPATCH, Mr. Fitzwilliam was made Health Commissioner. Mr. Fitzwilliam performed the duties of that office, as did Mr. Francis, with the assistance of a clerk and an office boy. But Mr. Fitzwilliam did the active work of the department himself instead of relegating the control of the institution to the clerk. The Health Commissioner's force was small, then. Now it consists of Gen. Stevenson, C. W. Francis, Mr. McNerhany and a grown man who, as a clerk, draws the salary of messenger boy. By a manipulation of employes, Gen. Stevenson has given his own powers to Francis, and Francis' duties to Mr. McNerhany, who, drawing the salary of an assistant sanitary officer, acts as assistant clerk and to the messenger boy, a gentleman of about 30, who also does clerical work. According to an ordinance passed in 1881, Mr. Francis now draws $100 a month. The salary was then increased from $83 33⅓ a month. On the 11th of January last a bill was introduced in the Council by President Parker, creating the office of "Deputy Health Commissioner." This bill was purely for Mr. Francis' benefit. It legally empowers him to do what he is doing now, and gives Gen. Stevenson the opportunity of occupying a cushioned chair as a figure-head to the department. The bill provides a salary of $2,000 a year, which would be a delightful increase of $800 to Mr. Francis' present salary. Then another clerk could be employed at the salary Francis is now drawing, which is an increase of $200 a year on what the salary was originally placed at. The bill is at present in the hands of Mr. Vastine, chairman of the Committee on Sanitary Affairs of the Council. If it passes it will add another large hitnacle to the keel of the municipal ship. When the constant cry of "no money for improvements" is taken into consideration, these quiet little drafts on the treasury cannot be noticed too frequently. The Health Commissioner is awarded a salary of $3,000 a year. If Mr. Francis can perform these duties for $1,200 it would be

GOOD IDEA

for the Council to make the office of Health Commissioner a nominal one and authorize the assistant clerk to perform the duties of the office at his own salary. As to the nurses' training school, all readers of the Century Magazine will remember a very interesting account on the work of a similar school in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, published about two years ago. The article gave a history of the institution, which showed that the school encountered the very same opposition to its establishment that the projected school in this city has met with. The Health Department in New York fought it vigorously because of the fear that it would deprive them of the privilege of appointing nurses to the hospital, but the school was a failure, and the school was established. The article showed the magnificent results accruing from the work and was the cause of the establishment of many similar schools in Eastern cities. Now that a school is attempted to be established here it would be a shame that this man Francis should be allowed to harass it for a number of months merely on the point of an ordinance that he himself never observed and that cannot well be observed. The training school does not wish to put non-resident nurses in the places of those at the hospital. St. Louis girls will take those places. The only non-residents they wish to introduce are teachers, whose salaries the school itself would pay. It is likely that Mr. Francis will be nicely cinched in the matter, for a bill will be introduced in the Council removing the disabilities of the trainers of the school and vesting the power of appointment of nurses in the hands of the superintendent of the City Hospital, where it properly belongs.

BEFORE THE BAR.

Cases Disposed Of in the Two Criminal Courts To-Day—Notes.

A large docket was disposed of in the Court of Criminal Correction to-day. The first defendant at the bar was Theodore Jansen, who assaulted and cut his wife Emilia two weeks ago during a family row. The evidence against him was conclusive to-day, and he was held to answer in the Criminal Court in the sum of $300.

John Long, the roustabout, who fatally stabbed John Fields in the "Market street alley" was next arraigned by Coroner Nieldet. After the taking of testimony the defendant was recommitted to jail without bond. An indictment will be returned by the present grand jury in this case.

Considerable time was consumed by the cases of Edward Carey and Joseph Former who were charged with assault and battery. Both defendants were discharged.

Annie Fitzgerald and Josephine Kehrens failed to prove justification for the same offense, and on their pleas a fine of $1 was imposed on each. Both promised good behavior and the court in consequence granted a stay of execution in their case.

Conjointly with Ann O'Hara Annie Fitzgerald was charged with malicious trespass. This case was nolle pros'd.

Ierke Cegelnic, who was charged with slandering Eliza Harak in the Polish language, was discharged to-day, as the lady who complained of a damaged reputation refused to give the defendant a chance to plead justification and truth. The case was dismissed for want of prosecution.

The legal troubles of the Jewish Tribune were settled as far as the criminal matter is concerned, in the Court of Criminal Correction to-day. J. E. Lawton was charged with forgery in the second degree, and also with grand larceny. Both cases were dismissed for want of prosecution.

M. J. Rigney had a hearing on a charge of fraud preferred by C. E. Rogers and was acquitted.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Another day was consumed at the Criminal Court to-day by the Hatch embezzlement case. Mr. Wood occupied the witness stand during the morning. A stack of correspondence was introduced, and during the incidental wrangles the Court was kept busily engaged checking the attorneys, who were a little inclined to be cross. The State will rest to-day.

NOTES.

Warrants for assault and battery against Edward C. Murphy, John I. O'Connor and John McGee were issued yesterday and returned "served" to-day.

Thomas Jones was committed to jail to-day on a charge of grand larceny, on complaint of Wm. Moran, who accuses him of stealing his watch and $25.

Kate Bellson, who lives at No. 303 North Levee, has given bond to answer a charge of stealing $10 from Abe Earl of East St. Louis.

TRACKING THE MURDERER.

Positive Evidence in Connection With the Cahokia Butchery.

The authorities of St. Clair County renewed their efforts this morning to solve the mystery surrounding the brutal butchery of the unknown man near Cahokia, and from facts already secured it is more than probable the identity of the murdered man will be established. About 6 o'clock last evening, some children while at play near Cahokia creek, discovered a large bundle embedded in the ice on the creek about five hundred yards from where the mutilated remains of the murdered man were found buried. The children hurried to the village and related the circumstances surrounding their discovery to some men, who waded into the creek and after considerable tugging and pulling landed on shore the bundle, to which was tied large stones for the evident purpose of keeping it under water. Deputy Sheriff Anthony arrived at the scene shortly before 9 o'clock last night, and found that the bundles contained about a hundred children's oil-cloth bibs and aprons, a pair of boots cut in pieces by a very sharp instrument, a piece of French newspaper and a large strap used by peddlers to carry their wares. Near the banks of the creek the footprints of a large man were found leading to and from the water a few feet north of where the bundle was discovered. The conclusion was immediately arrived at that the bundle was the property of the man found murdered last Saturday, and several of the residents of Cahokia distinctly remembered that a French peddler, carrying a bundle which resembled the one found in the creek, had been in Cahokia the first days of last week. A colored man named Wm. Brown, occupying an old log cabin near Cahokia, has been an object of suspicion since the mutilated remains were found, and at the earnest request of several citizens of Cahokia Deputy Sheriff Anthony served a search warrant a few days since against his premises, but nothing was discovered. Since the discovery of the peddler's pack and the footprints which lead towards Brown's hut, Deputy Anthony remembers the house was scrupulously clean on his first visit and the family seemed desirous of making their interview with him as short as possible. Brown's hut was again visited last night and himself, wife and stepdaughter taken to East St. Louis to await further developments. Brown presistently refuses to talk on the subject of the mysterious murder and considers himself a much aggrieved person in being locked up on such a charge. The peddler's bundle was removed to Deputy Anthony's office and after a careful examination this morning it was discovered that an effort was made to burn the goods before throwing them in the creek but not being of inflammable material the scheme was abandoned after one of the bibs was partially consumed and others slightly scorched. Sheriff Ropiequet States Attorney Holder, Jailer Dawson and Deputy Sheriff Anthony started for Cahokia this afternoon and expect important developments in the case before night. The officials are confident the Brown family had some accomplices in the murder, if they were not the murderers, and Deputy Anthony received information this morning which will justify him in the arrest of a young white man, who is suspected of being on terms of intimacy with Brown's daughter, and of taking a prominent part in the terrible mutilation of the body. The creek will be dragged this evening in the hopes of finding some of the missing members of the body, especially the head which would render the identification of the body an easy matter.

THE SKULL FOUND.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon Sheriff Ropiequet arrived at East St. Louis in a buggy from Cahokia, whither he had gone to search the house of Brown, the colored man, who with his wife and sister-in-law, had been arrested last night and taken to East St. Louis on suspicion of being connected with the murder and mystery near Cahokia. The Sheriff had finished a second and more thorough search of the premises of the negro Brown, and found further evidences of his guilt. Ropiequet brought back with him in a basket the skull and some bones and pieces of flesh of the murdered peddler, which were found in the fire-place of Brown's house. He also found in the house an ax smeared with blood, and marks of blood spattered on a bedstead in the house and on the walls of the cabin were also discovered. The finding of these remains in the fire-place substantiates the theory suggested elsewhere, that an attempt was made to conceal the evidences of the crime by burning the body of the victim in the

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. 303 North Levee,
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URDERER.

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**rs. Moore and White
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lorence D. White, a re-
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records, this morning,
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PATCH reporter, "and it
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TOWN.

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anniversary of her birth-

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Judge Horner's Court
filling Company for $5,

referee in the case of Cath
August Weigers was filed
t to-day. On it judgment
iff for $1,350.
Norton-Weider Glass Com-
Judge Lubke's court to-
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was accepted.
social reunion of the St.
will take place Thursday
at Liederkranz Hall,
Thirteenth street.
and Robert Bensel, yard-
at the Union Depot, were
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rged with stealing four car

as surviving partner of
, qualified this morning in
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deceased partner's (Emerson)
rship was valued at $2,000.
filed to-day on a warrant
obtaining $40 from Conrad
and Wash streets, by false
ssell White was arrested on
obtaining $25 from the same
y Clay's name.
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Lodge, No. 233, I. O. G. T.,
at Excelsior Hall, south-
avenue and Ninth street.
e by Rt. Rev. C. F. Robert-
op (Episcopal) of Missouri.
ed by the Mt. Vernon Band

s has resigned his position
er Oak Life Insurance Com-
also his position as tenor in
Presbyterian Church. He
osition of general agent for
ua Life Insurance Company
will remove to St. Paul on
be will locate permanently.
give a farewell musicale on
next at their residence, 1819

THINGS MUST BE RUSHED.

Chances for a Considerable Amount of Hurry in Municipal Legislation.

The present session of the Municipal Assembly will expire at the close of this month. The session was called by the Mayor on the 7th of April, 1883, when the Assembly was given power to transact all business coming within its scope. The charter provides for a regular session every year, beginning on the first Tuesday in April. As on every other year there is an election, only one regular session every 2 years can be held. The other session is called by the Mayor. It thus happens that the session now expiring is a called session, and that the session to begin the first Tuesday in April, which will fall on the first day of the month, will be a regular session. At the meeting of the Assembly tonight resolutions will probably be introduced in both Houses to the effect that no further new business will be received this session. There are six regular meetings left for the session. All business now before the Municipal Assembly must be pushed through in those meetings or else will lapse. The bills now pending in each House must then be passed before the Assembly adjourns this month or else they will have to come up as new business at the next session. Some tall lobbying for railroad and gas bills will no doubt be done, therefore, in the next few weeks. With the beginning of the new session the House of Delegates will have a reorganization. This will no doubt be interesting. The present organization was established only after a very bitter struggle. While the House of Delegates is a Democratic body its officers are Independents and Republicans. This was made possible by the vote of a number of recreant Democrats last year. At that time Judge Geo. J. Davis and Jos. G. Marriott were candidates for Speaker, the first a Democrat and the second an Independent. With the eleven Republican votes in the House and those of Messrs. Sullivan and Cassman, Democrats, Mr. Marriott was elected. Mr. James, G. Broadwell, a Republican, was then made clerk, drawing his strength from the eleven votes of his party and the Independent votes of Messrs. Dunn, Marriott and Terry. The question arises now whether this selection can be repeated. If it cannot the entire organization of the House will be changed, the committees rearranged, etc. This may have a material effect on street car legislation.

FOR A QUADRUPLEX MURDER.

Beginning of the Trial of Jud Crouch and Dan Holcomb.

DETROIT, MICH., March 7.—A Jackson, Mich., special says: "This morning the examination of Jud Crouch and Dan S. Holcomb, charged with the famous quadruplex murder of the Crouch family, November 21, began in the presence of a large crowd of people, which thronged every available space in the Court House. The forenoon was consumed in the examinations of three witnesses, Reardon, Parks and Hutchins. The two former testified as to finding the bodies, and other well-known facts. Hutchins told of the conduct of Holcombe and Jud Crouch after the murder was made known to them. He stated that they acted unconcerned. Jud was not affected by the news, as he could see. On the adjournment, as Holcombe and Crouch were led back to the jail, the crowd pressed forward to get a good look at them. The crush was fearful, and several women who fainted were with difficulty saved from being trampled to death. All portions of the country are represented and the interest is intense.

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$2,000 City of Bonville, Mo., funding sizes.
$15,000 Laredo, Texas, 30-year sizes.
$35,000 Howard County, Texas, Court House & jail bonds.
$10,000 St. Francis County, Arkansas sizes.
$1,000 Jefferson County, Arkansas sizes.
100 shares St. Louis Cotton Compress Co.
30 Shares St. Louis Quilting Company stock.
50 shares American Central Insurance Co.
$10,000 East St. Louis 10s, in default.
Full particulars and prices upon application.

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MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 7, NOON.—Money easy at 1½@2 Bar silver 112¼. Exchange—Long 486¾, sights 490. Governments quiet. stocks more active at noon and ⅛@⅜ lower on account of reports from the West of cut passenger rates and heavy specie shipments; engagements now show $4,150,000. Three bid 4½s 113¼, 4s 123¾. Pacific 6s 129 bid.

NEW YORK, March 7, 10 A. M.—Stocks dull; Erie advanced to 25¾. To-morrow's specie engagements for Europe $3,850,000, including $200,000 in silver.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Prime mercantile paper 4@5½.

New York Closing Quotations.

Corrected daily by Tracy & Bell, bankers and brokers, 206 North Third street.

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Canada Southern	54⅝	54⅝	53¾	53¾
Canadian Pacific	54⅝	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛
Central New Jersey	88	88¼	87¾	88¼
Central Pacific	60	60¼	59¾	59¾
Chicago, St. P., M. & O	30⅝	30⅝	30	30
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	124¼	124¼	124	124
Chicago, M. & St. P	92¾	92¾	91¾	90¾
Chicago & Northwest	119⅝	119⅝	118⅝	118⅝
Del. Lack. & W	129½	129½	128	128¼
Denver and Rio Grande	18⅝	18⅝	17⅛	17⅛
Erie	24⅝	25⅜	24⅛	24⅞
Illinois Central	130	130⅛	130	130⅛
Ind., B. & Western	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Lake Shore	103⅛	103⅛	101⅝	102⅞
Louisville and Nashville	49⅞	49⅞	48¾	49
Michigan Central	92	92	91	91
Missouri Pacific	91⅞	91⅞	90⅜	90¾
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
New York Central	117⅞	117⅞	116⅞	116⅞
Northern Pacific	21	21	21	21
do pref	46⅞	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛
Oregon & Transcontinental	32⅞	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞
Or. Nav. & Trans. Co.	87⅞	87⅞	85⅝	85⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛
Pacific Mail	51	51	50⅞	50⅞
Philadelphia & Reading	59⅞	59⅞	58⅞	58⅞
Pullman Palace Car	109	109	109	109
St. P., M. & Minitoba	94⅞	94⅞	94⅛	94⅛
Texas & Pacific	19⅞	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Union Pacific	81⅞	81⅞	80	80⅛
Wabash, St. L. & P	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
do pref	26⅞	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞
Western Union T. Co	74⅞	75	74⅞	74⅞
West S. Bonds	86⅞	86⅞	85⅞	85⅞

Corrected daily by James Campbell Banker and Broker, 307 Pine street.

U. S. BONDS.

	When due.	Interest payable.	Bid.	Ask.
4½ cent bonds		M. A. N. & F.	110	109½
4½ cent bonds	1891	J. S. D. & M.	114	114¼
4½ cent bonds	1907	J. A. J. & O.	123¾	124

STATE BONDS

Mo. 6's	1886	Jan. & July.	105	.....
Mo. 6's	1887	Jan. & July.	106½	.....
Mo. 6's	1888	Jan. & July.	108	.....
Mo. 6's	1889-90	Jan. & July.	109	.....
Mo. 6's	1894	Jan. & July.	113	.....

ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

City 6's sterling, 10-20c	1902	May & Nov.	100	102
City 6's sterling, 10-20c	1903	Jan. & July.	101	102¼
City 5's sterling, 10-20c	1900	June & Dec.	104½	106
City 5's	1900	Jan. & July.	106½	108
City 6's currency	1886-87	Various	104½	105¼
City 6's gold	1893-94	Various.	112½	113¾
City 6's sterling	1898	June & Dec.	115	116
City 6's water	1887	June & Dec.	104½	106½
City 6's water	1890	June & Dec.	108	109
City 6's water	1892	April & Oct.	110¼	111¼
City 6's, bridge approach	1892	June & Dec.	112	113
County Court'house	1885	Feb. & Aug.	101	102
County 6's, gold	1885-8	Jan. & July.	113½	114
County Park	1895	April and Oct.	117	119

RAILWAY BONDS.

Mo. Pac. 1st m. 6's	1890	Feb. & Aug.	105	105½
Mo. Pac. Consols	1920	May & Nov.	102½	103½
Mo. Pac. 2d m. 7's	1891	Jan. & July.	112½	113
Mo. Pac. 3d	1906	May & Nov.	113½	113¾
No. Mo. 1st m. 7's	1895	Jan. & July.	117	119
K. P. 1st m. 6's	1896	Feb. & Aug.	109	111
K. P. 2d m. 7's	1936	June & Dec.	106½	107½
K. P. D. Ex. 6's	1899	May & Nov.	107½	.....
K. P. Consols	1919	May & Nov.	85	90
St. L. & M. 1st 7's	1892	Feb. & Aug.	115	.....

*Interest to seller.

Clearings	$3,008,401
Balances	530,132

COMMERCE.

Closing Prices—1 P. M.

CHICAGO.—Wheat—March 91¾; April 91⅝@⅞; May 96⅛@⅜; June 98⅝; July 99⅝@⅞; August ——. Corn—March 51; April 51¼; May 50⅝@⅝; June 48⅝; July 48⅝. Oats—March —; April 31¼; May 35⅝; June 29⅝. Pork: March $17 62½; May $17 82½; June $17 87½. Lard—March 9.30; May 9.45; June 9.52½; July 9.60. Short Ribs—March 9.22½; May 9.30; June 9.42½.

TOLEDO.—Wheat—March 99⅝ b.; April 91⅝ b.; May 91 03⅝; June 91 05½ b.; July 91 03⅝ b. Corn—March 51⅝ b.; April 52⅝ b.; May 52 b.; June 52 b. Oats—May 37½ a.; June 33 b.

Afternoon Board—2 to 3 P. M.

Higher and firm for wheat, corn and oats. Wheat—March $1 10 b.; April $1 11 b.; May $1 11⅝ to $1 11⅝@⅞, closing at $1 11½; June $1 10⅝; July $1 10⅝@1 10¾; year 89⅝ to 89⅞. Corn—March 48⅝, and later 48⅝ b.; April 49⅝ b.; May 50⅝ to 50⅝@50¾; June 51⅝ b.; July 52 b. Oats—March 35⅝ b.; April 34⅛ b.; May 35½.

Closing Prices 3 P. M.

Reported daily by the Culver Commission Company, rooms 208 and 210, Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis.

Grain.—CHICAGO.—Wheat—March 91¾; April 91⅝ b.; May 96⅝; June 98⅝; July 99⅝; August 99; year 89⅝. Corn—April 51⅛ b.; May 50⅝; June 50⅝ @50⅞; July 48⅝; August 50⅝. Oats—April 35⅝; June 35⅛@35⅝; year 29⅝b.

NEW YORK.—Wheat: March $1 07¾ b.; April $1 09⅝ b.; May $1 11½ b.; June $1 12⅝. Corn—March 61⅝; April 62, May 63; June 63⅝.

TOLEDO.—Wheat—March $1; April $1 02; May $1 03⅝@1 04; June $1 05⅝@1 05¾; July $1 03⅝@1 05¾. Corn—March 52@52⅝; April 53 b.; May 55⅝@55⅞. Oats—May 37@37⅛.

CHICAGO RECEIPTS.—Wheat—May 97. Corn—May 50⅝. Pork—May $17 87½.

Provisions.—CHICAGO.—Pork—May $17 77½; June $17 82½; July ——; year $15 75. Lard May 9.42½@9.45; June 9⅝ b.; July 9⅞ b.; year 8.90 b. Short ribs—o March 9.15 b.; May 9.27½ b.; June 9.30 b.

Cotton—NEW YORK.—Futures closed easy. March 10.84; April 10.86; May 11.04; June 11.16; July 11.27; August 11.36; September 11.08; October 10.86; November 10.59. Sales 46,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS.—Futures at 1 p. m. steady. March 10.39, April 10.51, May 10.70, June 10.87, July 11.02, August 11.09, September 10.89, October 10.79, November 10.20. Sales 15,600 bales.

Movement of Wheat and Corn To-Day.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
St. Louis	26,384	162,200
Chicago	30,662	217,365
Milwaukee	22,796	5,350
Baltimore	22,217	30,285
Toledo	17,000	59,000
New York	7,500	35,700
Chicago Inspections—37 cars wheat, 8 cars winter do. 244 cars corn, 72 cars oats, 9 cars rye, 29 cars barley.		

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brls	4,251	10,149
Wheat, bu	26,384	14,002
Corn, bu	163,200	46,982
Oats, bu	24,677	5,900
Rye, bu	1,650	.....
Barley, bu	2,400	417
Malt, bu	224	174
Pork, brls	.....	229
Hams, lbs	25,600	77,392
Meats, lbs	675,300	657,410
Lard, lbs	28,525	195,136
Grease, lbs	7,200	5,940

Grain Inspections.

INTO ELEVATORS.—Wheat—18 cars No. 2 red winter, 2 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars No. 4 winter, 7 cars rejected do, 2 cars no-grade do; total 31 cars. Corn—3 cars new-mixed, 6 cars high do, 8 cars No. 2 white do, 3 cars new do, 7 cars rejected do, 1 car No. 2 mixed, 55 cars rejected, 4 cars no-grade; total, 355 cars. Oats—15 cars No. 2, 2 cars rejected; total 17 cars. Rye—1 car rejected. Total in, 404 cars.

OUT OF ELEVATORS.—Wheat—45 cars No. 2 red winter, 1 car No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected winter; total, 48 cars. Corn—2 cars high-mixed, 4 cars new white, 1 mixed, 8 cars rejected do, 31 cars No. 2 mixed, 34 cars rejected; total, 83 cars. Out of elevators, 131 cars.

Commercial Notes.

New York papers are calling attention to the fine spread between New York May wheat and the same option in St. Louis. The difference now is only ⅜c—$1 11¼ here when it sold at $1 11¾ in New York, when it should be about 15c. But in the same breath they speak of fears of manipulation in St. Louis wheat.——The Department of Agriculture at Washington reports the number of hogs in the United States on January 1, 1884, at 44,390,898, against 42,379,088 for the same time 1883.——Golsan, Colt & Co. wired C. J. Kershaw of Chicago, personally, asking him his opinion of the corn market. The answer was: "I don't think well of it. B lieve the crop of corn 20 per cent short, but the crop of speculators is 70 per cent short." Speaking of this R. W. Gelsan said: "Corn must must resolve itself down to a supply and demand basis. There are no outside orders, speculators have no money, and the question of supply and demand must govern the market. Corn must sell lower.——It is reported that six million dollars in gold were exported from New York this morning. This looks bad.

A telegram from Chicago to M. Fraley, reads: "We have just received a dispatch from Hall, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, saying: Crops never better. Warm showers all over the State for the last two days."——Atchison, Kan., wires that a heavy snow has fallen and is still falling.

The Markets.

FORENOON SESSION, CLOSING AT 1 P. M.

Wheat—Stock 1,073,755 bu (No. 2 red 427,348 bu, a decrease of 11,988 bu), against 1,093,169 yesterday. Elevator withdrawals 5,721 bu to city, 19,276 bu to railroads. An upturn in Chicago this morning, caused principally by the efforts made by shorts to cover, exerted a somewhat strengthening effect on the local market, that is in good shape just now to respond to a show of firmness in other markets. New York was also better, but only a small fraction up, and private advices seemed to indicate a weak feeling therewithal. The improvement in Chicago had no encouraging European cables to work on, for English advices were of dull markets and late cables were "very dull and weak." Nor were there any exports from the seaboard to amount to anything, if is excepted the $6,000,000 in gold said to have been sent to Europe from New York this morning. But there were a good many reports of damage received here, some from Central Missouri accompanied by buying orders, and others from Kansas. Chicago was also in receipt of these "short scarers," and John F. Morgan wired down that a prominent Cairo operator which had been 700,000 bu short in Chicago had covered all his sales, stating that wheat in Southern Illinois was damaged 30 per cent. The St. Louis market was extremely dull, owing to an utter absence of orders and the caution still shown by the local crowd. Prices improved some, and were close to 2@2½c above yesterday; but there were really no more buyers than there were sellers. May sold from $1 11¼ to $1 11½@11¾ down to $1 11⅛ and back to $1 11½; June at $1 10⅝ off to $1 10¼ and up again to $1 10⅝, closing at $1 10⅝@10⅞; July at $1 01¾ up to $1 01⅝; year at 88⅞ to 88⅝@88¾ and then up to 89⅝. Bids of $1 10⅝ for June and $1 01¾ for April. Small offerings of snot grades made another dull market, but prices were firm. No. 2 red selling to city millers at slightly better rates. Other grades held firmly. No. 2 red $1 10 in D., $1 10¼ in C., $1 10⅛@1 10⅜ in St. L.; No. 3 red, $1 asked for E. C. and 1c, 99½c bid for D. No. 4, 88 asked this side, 90 bid for U.; rejected, 87 bid for St. L., 87½ for E.

Corn—Stock 2,587,677 bus. (No. 2 mixed 2,075,539 bus, an increase of 42,644 bus.), against 2,566,733 yesterday. Elevator withdrawals 12,219 bus to city, 16,672 to railroads. There was a little reaction in this market this morning, but there seemed to be no real solid strength underlying the advance. It was entirely caused by shorts who were buying freely in Chicago and put a bulge into prices there. This Chicago advance exerted a strengthening effect upon all the other markets of the country, but did not prove only unsatisfactory among the bears. The chief effect on the home market was to check trading and make a dull, stagnant market. All other influences were against the long side most decidedly. Receipts from the country were large, 355 cars inspecting here and 244 in Chicago, and the weather was favorable for a continuance of these country shipments. As for news from the other side they were very discouraging and still further depressed the market for exports from this country. The early cables were dull and later dull and lower. Bingham of New York wired that his Liverpool reported corn 1@2d lower, with forced sales made to-day at 4s 10d from quay, this equal to 90 per quarter cost, insurance and freight at Liverpool. The local market was in a perfect rut, from which it seemed impossible to move. Very few outside orders were here and the local crowd would hardly open their mouths to make a trade, though they were busy enough "chinning" one another on other subjects. Finally the market became so utterly dead that operators vacated the "pit," and the curious spectacle was seen of an empty "pit," while the session was still being held. Then the boys indulged in sky-larking to such an extent that they even trifled with the dignity of President Francis when he put in an appearance in the "pit." The close was about nominal at advances of ⅛@¼c over yesterday. March sold on noon call at 48⅝ to 48½@48⅝, though early 48⅝@48¾ was bid. April ranged from 49¼ early to 49⅝ late. May fluctuated most of the time between 50⅝ and 50⅝@50⅞, one sale belongmade late at 50½ and closed at 50⅝@50¾. June sold on noon call at 51¾. July traded in fairly at 52½ until later, then selling at 52. Cash No. 2 mixed ruled steady, with a shipping demand for East side receipts but regular only salable for delivery on contracts. The other grades were weaker, though for new-mixed and rejected the demand was active for shipment. No. 2 mixed 48¾ regular, 48¾ in A. and ½c E. side, 49¼ in C; newmo 48½ in D. and E and bid for St. L.; rejected 42¾@42½ in C, 43 in St. L, 44 E side, 44½ in U; new-mixed 49¾@48¾ this and 46½@46 E side; no-grade 38½ bid for A, 40 for U.

Oats—Stock 217,929 bus (No. 2, 151,748 bus, a decrease of 7,487 bus), against 228,142 yesterday. Elevator withdrawals 2,645 bus to city, 11,662 to railroads. Market firmer for futures, but very little demand and buyers unwilling to pay the small advances asked. April sold at 34½. March salable at 33¾ and May at 35¼@35¾. Cash grades sold readily to fill orders, but yesterday's rates were hard to obtain, and the feeling was weak. No. 2 33¾ regular, 32¾ in C, 34 in St. L., 34 @34½ in c.; rejected 32½ in St. L., 33½ bid for E.

Rye—Stock 56,718 bu (No. 2 47,464 bu) against 68,960 bu yesterday. Elevator withdrawals, 2,234 bu to railroads. Market dull and entirely nominal, as there were no offerings and buyers bids were below what sellers would accept. 86½c for No. 2 were 88 bids, and 89 E. side.

Barley—Stock 18,867 bu, against 18,867 yesterday. Elevator withdrawals 1,295 bu to city. Sellers have lately been receiving telegrams from their correspondents to withdraw their samples from sale and offerings are consequently very small. Prices are firm and buyers have to meet sellers in order to make purchases. We quote: Receipts and No. 2 none here; prime to strictly prime 55@60c; choice 62½@70; fancy 75@80c. No. 2 Canada 95. No. 1 do $1.

Flour—Market again firm, but not so active as the day before. Still the movement was very fair and satisfactory as regards ruling rates. We quote (the inside prices on strong grades and outside lots between grades): Extra fancy $4 45@5 00; fancy $5 15@5 25; choice $4 60@4 70; family $4 00@4 15; XXX $3 50@3 65; XX $3 05@3 25; X $2 75@2 90; superfine $2 50@2 65; fine $2 30@2 40; patent $5 75@6 50. These prices are for lots on arrival at depot and Levee; favorite brands 25c more and order lots higher.

Cornmeal—Steady at $2 50@2 65 on order demand; pearl meal, grits and hominy $3 00@3 55.

Rye Flour—Unchanged at $3 50@3 70 bbl.

Hay unchanged with a very quiet market. Demand mainly for the best stock. Prairie—Prairie $8 50@9 50 for choice; $10@10 50 for choice; mixed $7@10 for common to prime; timothy $10@15 for prime to fancy. East side sold $1@2 lower than above rates.

Provisions—The tone was better and stronger, and sellers reported an increased business and inquiry, but the actual transactions reported showed but little improvement, and some dealers described the market as very dull. Sales of 72 bbl pickled standard and bardside pork were made spot and this month's delivery; sellers asked $17 87½ for former and $17 62½ for barbside. Prime steam was salable at 9⅝c this side and worth 9⅝@9.30 E. side. Sales of spot loose dry salt made on basis of 6.90 for shoulders, 9.10 for longs, 9⅝ for c'rbs and 9⅝ for shortcuts. Packed bacon longs sold at 9.80, c'rbs at 9.95, shorts at 10⅛ and loose country hams at 10½@10¾. Lard ruled fairly small favorites; 15@16.

Beef—Extra mess $11@12 ⅌ brl; $7@7 50 ⅌ half brl; dried 13½@16; selected $18; smoked tongues $5 50@6 ⅌ doz. Tallow—Prime in oil brls 7¾; do in irregular packages ⅛c less; fancy cake 7¾; No. 2 6¾; tallow greases 5½@5¾; yellow 5¼@5½; white 6¼@7. Salt—Domestic $1.25 E. side, $1 50 this side; ground alum $1 15 ⅌ sack. Hides—Dry 5@10c higher.

Highwines—Quiet and unchanged at $1 16; sales 57 brls; Cincinnati firm at $1 15; Chicago and Peoria unchanged at $1 17.

Lead strong, with sales of 100 tons refined at depot at $3 85.

Grass Seeds—Quiet for all descriptions. Clover at $57½@60. Prime timothy $1 25@1 30; trashy, dirty and mixed $1 10@1 20. Red top firm at 40@51. German millet 40@60, common do 35@40. Hungarian 45@55.

Flaxseed—Unchanged at $1 50.

Hempseed—American prime at $3@3 25; inferior and mixed less.

Castor Beans—Steady at $1 85; rejected $1 70.

Cotton.

There were no new developments in spot to-day, the situation remained just as it was, but was applied to all markets and the movement was of about the usual magnitude. The speculative markets were also quiet, but values for futures showed some an advancing tendency, while New Orleans and Liverpool were just the contrary. The latter market closed dull at 2-64c lower. At Manchester yarns and fabrics were reported steady, and New York and New Orleans were both quiet, with no features of interest and small trade. The first named closing easy and two points lower.

LOCAL SPOT QUOTATIONS.—Low ordinary 7 7-16; ordinary 8 13-16; good ordinary 9 7-16; low middling 10; middling 10⅝; good middling 10¾; middling fair 11 1-16. Stained—Low middling 9¾; middling 9¾; good ordinary 9¾. Tinges—Low middling 9⅝; middling 9⅞.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND STOCK.—Gross receipts to-day 1,251 bales, against 1,437 bales last year; since September, 1883, 913,265 bales, against 977,313 bales same time last year; shipments to-day, 1,699 bales, against 580 bales last year; since September 1, 1883, 236,336 bales, against 317,808 bales same time last year. Stock at warehouses and compresses 81,617 bales, against 61,844 bales same time last year.

LIVERPOOL.—Uplands 5¾d; Orleans 6d; sales 10,000 bales; futures closed dull. March and April 5 54-64d; April and May 5 57-64d; May and June 5 62-64d; June and July 6-64d; July and August 6 7-64d; August and September 6 10-64d.

GROCERIES.

Sugar.

REFINED WHITE.
No change for brls.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
Granulated, fine grain	8	Granulated standard	8⅛
Louisiana Granulated	8¼	Plantation A	8
Standard, cubes or cut loaf	8¾	Standard granulated	8⅛
N. Y. Standard A	7⅞	Powdered, standard	9
Belcher's granulated sugar	8⅜	Belcher's Missouri sugar	7⅞

YELLOW REFINED.

In brls	⅌ lb	In brls	⅌ lb
California A	7⅝	No. 100	7⅛
No. 200	7⅜	No. 460	7⅛
No. 46	7⅛	No. 1000	7⅛
No. 144	7	No. 63	6⅞
No. 97	6¾	"Cressida"	6⅞

LOUISIANA CLARIFIED.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
Bellair No. 2	7⅜	R. H.	8
"Concession"	8⅛		

LOUISIANA OPEN KETTLE.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
"F M."	8⅛	Woodstock	6⅞

Molasses—New Orleans.

Chenango	53
Bellevue	38
Diamond M	35
Alhambra	40
Torline	45
Beechwood	45
Arcadia	35
Myrtle Grove	29

Syrups.

	⅌ gal.
New England Crystal Drips	45
Same in ½-brls	45
Sugar Loaf Drips	35
No. 70, Corn Syrup, brls	29
No. 70, Corn Syrup, ½-brls	32
No. 70, Corn Syrup, ¼-gal. kegs	1 50
No. 70, Corn Syrup, iron bd, 4½ gal	1 65
No. 430	40
No. 80	38
No. 60	35
No. 69	30

Coffee.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
Rio	12½@15	Peaberry	15
Santos	15	Maracaibo	15
Java	29	Padang	25
Mandheling	27½	Mocha	30

Cheese.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
New York Factory	11	Pearl	11
Buffalo Full Cream, Wisconsin, flats	10¾		
Buffalo Full Cream, 20-lb box	11		
New York Cheddar, 50 to 60 lb, each	12½		
Young America, fcy stock, 4 in cs	10½		
Edam, 1 doz. in cs, in foil, per cs	$12		
Pineapple, 4 in cs, small size, per cs	4 00		

FRUITS—Foreign.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
Currants—New, casks about 280 lbs	6¾	Citron—New Leghorn, 24-lb bxs	12½
Dates—New Golden, frails, 150 lbs	5¾	Fancy new Persian, 56-lb bxs	10
Fancy new Persian, in skins, 100-lb case	6	Figs—New, 1883, layers, 8, 10 & 15-lb bxs	13
Figs—New, 1883, layers, 2 & 4 lb bxs	15	Orange peel, new, 22-lb bxs	18
New, 1883, 22-lb ovals, split bx	50	Prunes—Turkish, choice, 275-lb bxs	14½
Lemon peel, new, 22-lb, candied	18	Prunes—Turkish, choice, 25-lb bxs	15½
Prunes—Turkish, choice, 1,200-lb case, 1883	6	French, 4-lb tins, 40-60	22
Bosnia, fancy, 55-lb bxs, net	7½	Sur Choix, 25-lb bxs	15½
Choix, 25-lb bxs	14½	Demi Choix, 25-lb bxs	13½
Raeme superieur, 25-lb bxs	12½	Raisins—Blue Basket, bxs, 22 lbs net	$2 75
Raisins—Don Alfonso Cluster, bxs, 22 lbs net	$4 50	London Layers, 22-lb bxs, net, 1883	2 65
Imperial Cabinet, 22-lb bxs, 1883	$ 15	Muscatels, 22-lb bxs, 1883	2 30
Plain Layers, 22-lb bxs, 1883	2 25	Imp'd Valencias, 20-lb bxs, st. choice	¼
Ondara layers, 25 lbs net	2 30	Seedless, 50-lb straw mats, each	5 25
Sultanas, seedless, about 15 lbs	11¼	Lemons, Messina, ch'e st'k, in bxs	$3 00@3 25
Sicily oranges, in bxs, ⅌ bx	$3 50@3 60		

Nuts.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
Almonds	18	Pecans	10
Tarragona, sks, about 110 lbs	18¼	Texas, ex. large, brls, 130 lbs net	16
California, sks, 65 to 70 lbs	19	Texas, ex. large, brls, 130 lbs net	13
Sicily shelled, sks, av. 115 lbs	22	Texas, small, brls, 130 lbs net	7
Brazils—Sks, about 140 lbs, new 1883	12¼	Peanuts—Fcy Va., white, phd sks av 100 lbs	11
Filberts—Sicily, sks, 200 lbs	14	Choice white, phd, sks av 100 lbs	10
Barcelona, sks, about 150 lbs	12¼	Small Wilmington, white, sks av 100 lbs	11
Hickory—Shell Bark, 100 lb bags	2¼	Fancy red, s

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

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JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid	$9 00
Six months	4 50
Three months	2 25
One month	85
One month (delivered by carrier)	85
By the week (delivered by carrier)	15

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor on us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid	$1 00
Six months, postage paid	60

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed: POST DISPATCH, 515 and 517 Market Street.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1884.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC—Rose Eytinge: "A Winter's Tale."
GRAND—Annie Pixley: "Zara."
POPE'S—"In the Ranks."
PEOPLE'S—"Shiel Agar."
STANDARD—C. L. Davis: "Alvin Joslyn."
EDWARDS' THEATRE COMIQUE—Variety Olio.
FIFTH ST. DIME MUSEUM—1 p. m. to 10 p. m.
NATATORIUM—Nineteenth and Pine: Roller Skating.

MATINEES TO-MORROW.

OLYMPIC—Rose Eytinge: "Led Astray."
GRAND—"Zara."
POPE'S—"In the Ranks."
PEOPLE'S—"Shiel Agar."
STANDARD—"Alvin Joslyn."

OUR CIRCULATION.

The regular, bona-fide, circulation of the Post-Dispatch for the seven publication days ending February 23 was as follows:

February 16	30,690
February 18	30,740
February 19	29,240
February 20	30,270
February 21	29,650
February 22	29,900
February 23	31,250
	210,740
Average per day	30,105

JG. KAPPNER,
Business Manager.

D. W. WOODS, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of February, 1884. My commission expires April 17, 1887.

BENJ. A. SUPPAN,
Notary Public.

THE question whether the street railroads own the Municipal Assembly is yet unsettled.

MR. FRANCIS objects to trained nurses in the hospital; his preferences for untrained nurses is well known.

THE prevalence of dueling in Virginia has not kept up the standard of manners. Mr. MCCARTY has "branded" Mr. WISE as a "poltroon."

AMONG the wonders exhibited at the New Orleans Exposition will be a plan, elevation, profile and cross section of a street railway president's cheek.

PRESIDENT KIRK of the New York Board of Aldermen speaks of the newspapers as having "hounded" him. There is no case on record of the newspapers "hounding" an honest man.

A NORTH CAROLINA youth who recently stole a locomotive wound up his career of crime by shooting himself. If he had stolen the railroad the chances are that he would still have been an ornament to society.

MR. WISE and Mr. MCCARTY are now engaged in a desperate duel; the weapons, newspaper cards; the distance, twenty-four hours. Thus far one shot has been fired on each side, and both contestants remain on the field of honor.

THERE is no reason for believing the insinuations of JAMES and MACVEAGH that the Stalwarts actually hired GUITEAU to murder GARFIELD, but the evidence shows the pleasant state of feeling between the two wings of the party.

MAXON and SCULLIN oppose the Union Depot and Exposition Line on the ground that Poplar street is too narrow. But, having opposed the improvement with might and main they now have the cheek to come forward and ask that they be permitted to carry it out.

WE wish no harm to Health Clerk CHARLES W. FRANCIS, but after his little experience last year, he is the last man in the world who should venture to place himself in opposition to the ladies of St. Louis in their efforts to furnish trained nurses to the hospitals.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us to know why it is that Collector WHITNEY has set aside one day to permit common folks to visit the Custom House, while he holds a genteel car reception on another day. Mr. WHITNEY is an aristocrat by nature and by political affiliation, and he has no use for the common people.

IT appears from the evidence in a case in one of our courts yesterday, the case of LUPE vs. W. H. H. RUSSELL, that the ordinary outfit of a Missouri Legislator for a session at Jefferson City is twenty-four bottles of Bourbon whisky and twelve of sherry, of which seven bottles of whisky and one of sherry were returned at the end of the session. The total consumption was seventeen bottles of whisky and eleven of sherry. This is less than the average amount consumed by a Congressman while attending a funeral.

IN in[illegible] five days a quiet, gentlemanly young lit[illegible]k from St. Louis can reach the remotest [illegible]t of the country, and Mr. TILLER may [illegible] present be anywhere between Maine and the California, or even on an ocean steamer making his way to Europe or Asia. St. Louis has had a half a dozen cases of mysterious disappearances of persons much better known and easier to discover than Mr. TILLER, and of persons who had not Mr. TILLER's very good reasons for wishing to remain concealed. In each case the discovery of the missing person was due wholly to accident.

IDLE TEARS.

The grief expressed by so many Republican organs over the existence of legal tender notes and legal tender decisions does not seem sincere. In the first place the legal tender law was a Republican measure, and in the next place all the Republicans on the Supreme Bench united in the decision which is so much lamented, and all the Justices agreeing to it are Republicans, and as pronounced partisans as ever sat in the judgment seat. Moreover, the Republican party has a *penchant* for amending the Constitution, and if it thinks Congress should be deprived of the power to make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts, all it has to do is to propose an amendment to that effect and submit the issue to the people in its next national platform.

The Supreme Court's affirmation of the power to make Treasury notes a legal tender rests upon a very striking feature of the ninth and tenth sections of Article I of the Constitution. Section 9 enumerates a number of things which Congress is expressly forbidden to do. Section 10 enumerates a number of things which the States are expressly forbidden to do. Some of the prohibitions placed upon Congress in Section 9 are identical with the prohibitions placed upon the States in Section 10, while some of the prohibitions placed upon Congress are not placed upon the States, and *vice versa*. The prohibitions as to passing bills of attainder, or *ex post facto* laws, or granting titles of nobility, are expressly laid upon Congress in Section 9 and upon the States in Section 10. But while the latter section forbids the States to coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold or silver a legal tender in payment of debts, there is nowhere any such prohibition laid upon Congress. This striking difference between this pair of prohibitory sections, taken in connection with the express grants of power to Congress with reference to borrowing or coining money and regulating the value thereof, leaves those grants to be defined as including all that was incidental to the exercise of such powers by other sovereignties.

It was as easy and as necessary to limit this power in Congress as in the States, if the framers of the Constitution did not intend that either should exercise it. Yet it was prohibited to the States only. A few words added to one of the prohibitory clauses of section 9 would have made Congress as powerless as the States, with reference to legal tender paper. An amendment of one line will now take away from Congress the power which so many papers denounce as a baneful and dangerous enlargement of that body's authority by the Supreme Court. There is but one honest and patriotic course for those who grieve over that decision as a Pandora's box full of future evil for the country. They must show their sincerity by demanding and supporting the only thing that can relieve the country from the effect of the decision—a constitutional amendment. In our opinion, however, a long time must elapse and some very bad weather intervene before any political party will indorse any such demand.

THE OHIO IDEA.

Mr. HALSTEAD expresses the opinion that SHERMAN and PAYNE will both be nominated, each forcing the nomination of the other because Ohio is the pivotal State, the only October State. The Republicans must carry it in October or give up the fight, and SHERMAN is the only man they can rely on to carry it against PAYNE. The failure of the Republicans to nominate SHERMAN in June will enable the Democrats to nominate PAYNE in July, with an almost absolute certainty of carrying both Ohio and New York; whereas, if the Republicans nominate SHERMAN, the Democrats will be forced to nominate PAYNE as the only man who will stand any show of carrying either or both of those States against SHERMAN. Such is the flattering unction which the Ohio man is now laying to his soul—that Ohio is to have the Presidency and the first whack at the patronage, no matter which party wins. GRANT was born in Ohio, and, through his successors HAYES and GARFIELD, Ohio has practically had the Presidency four successive terms. Now she parades herself as a pivotal State essential to the winning party, as a doubtful State ready to go with any party that can win, and as a mother of statesmen able to furnish both parties with the only candidates that can win. In short, the political situation puts the Ohio man in a state of mind which is as near heaven as he ever tries to get.

GEN. STEVENSON cannot afford to let the office of Health Commissioner be run by Mr. FRANCIS, and, above all, he cannot allow his clerk to stand in the way of reforms and improvements which represent the demands of humanity and civilization. In a city like St. Louis some importance should be attached to personal character, and Mr. FRANCIS forfeited any claim he might have possessed to public confidence by the disgraceful manner in which he left the office of Commissioner. When he returned after his flight there were many people who questioned the wisdom of pensioning him on the public and giving a place for him. There was a general feeling that Mr. FRANCIS had not earned a pension, and that the money would be better in the pockets of the tax-payers than in the pockets of Mr. FRANCIS. But when we find this ex-fugitive and ex-commissioner, whose most conspicuous feat in office was connected with the appointment of nurses in the department, objecting to the co-operation of the ladies of the training school and thwarting their efforts, further endurance of Mr. FRANCIS is impossible. His retention in office will be a declaration that there is a divorce between decency and the Health Department.

MR. WATTERSON tells a New York *Herald* interviewer that he would rather see the Democratic party defeated this year on his platform than see it win by the defeat of his faction in the party convention. This is at least a frank avowal of a rule or ruin policy. Obviously, however, Mr. WATTERSON overlooks the necessity of catching the rabbit before proceeding to cook the same. He does not seem to be aware of the fact that the Democratic party must get into power before it can reform anything, and that if all its elements are actuated by his dictatorial spirit, it will never get into power.

THE statements of the ex-Cabinet officers, JAMES and MCVEIGH, before the Springer Committee, make it clear that Mr. ARTHUR is not the man to carry New York for the Republican party. They put Mr. ARTHUR again upon the defensive with reference to the Star Route prosecutions, and show that the heart-burnings that divided the party into two strenuously hostile camps are still fervent. The Republican nomination is pretty sure to come West again.

THE Democratic Committee of Maine, in calling a State Convention, have adopted resolutions approving the course of the Ways and Means Committee and declaring that the sentiment of the party demands a revenue reform platform.

The Wises.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The two Wises are always being confounded. You see they are both in the House of Representatives from the same State. To be sure, John S. Wise is a Readjuster, and George D. Wise, his cousin, is a Democrat, but they are both young and active. John Sergeant Wise is the son of Henry A. Wise, but he will never be the man his father was. He doesn't look anything like him, to start with. Henry A. Wise was thin; a man of fiery eyes, tongue and temper. John S. Wise is a short, stout, chubby, smooth-faced young man, with brown hair, broadly parted in the middle, who jokes and laughs with the greatest ease. He has his father's quickness and nervousness. He has, in some measure, his father's eloquence; but his father was an orator, whereas his son is only a stump speaker. John S. Wise is as lively as a cricket. He sits in his seat chewing the end of a cigar, while he writes with his head thrown to one side. Sometimes his tongue, which he can curb very effectively, occupies the place of the cigar. Presently he jumps up and moves rapidly around the House. He stops at half a dozen desks, says something bright at each, and spins on until he bounces out of the House. In the corridor he dashes along, head up, coat open, and coat tails flying, smiling all the way. He looks like a very active wren. John Wise is a curious combination of the social aristocrat and the political Democrat.

Naughty but Nice.

Washington Correspondence Boston Budget.

From the President's many gentlemen went to a quiet restaurant on the island where "les Amis du Plaisir" had a genuine Parisian masked ball, attended by some twenty or more demoiselles, who had come from New York for the purpose. With them were the demi-monde of Washington, a number of French waiting maids and, I fear, three or four governesses. Some of the fair ones were elegantly costumed and others very scantily draped, while the absence of wedding-rings was noticeable. The company comprised the young men of the legations, a few officers of the army and navy and a score of those bald-headed old sinners who are always on hand when the females are naughty but nice. It was a scene of revelry which would have done honor to Mardi Gras at Paris, and it was kept profoundly secret.

American Railroads.

From the London Truth.

Railroads in America are not made for the benefit of shareholders, but in order to enable directors and others to plunder shareholders. Railroads are built and equipped out of the money obtained by the sale of bonds. The shares are merely counters invented for purposes of gambling. Each railroad is in the hands of some railroad king. By arrangements between themselves as to traffic, etc., these kings can raise or depreciate the shares of any particular railroad. Sometimes they quarrel, when the Stock Exchange becomes their battle-ground; but as a rule, they find it more remunerative to combine against the public. This is how the enormous fortunes have been made which throw into shade those of European millionaires.

How Robert Gathers Them In.

From the Danville (Ky.) Tribune.

We had a pleasant interview with the Hon Robert T. Lincoln, the Secretary of War, while in Washington, and told him we were an Ohio man. "The Ohio man is ubiquitous, you know, Mr. Secretary." "Yes," said Mr. Lincoln, "and wherever you find him he is always on top!" Robert won us on the spot.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

"THERE is a proverb," says an exchange, "that John Sherman never declined anything—except a loan to a friend."

SECOR ROBESON will run for Congress again next fall, and trust to the enthusiasm of the Presidential year to pull through.

THE members of the Sam Randall Association who will attend the Chicago Convention will, it is stated, wear "full-dress suits and white silk hats."

PHILADELPHIA RECORD: Both parties are looking around this year for brains. The country is in no humor for senile old men nor second-rate young ones.

MR. FLOWER of New York is giving some excellent dinners to members of the rural Democracy who may have some influence in the selection of delegates to the Chicago Convention.

THE Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.), proposes the following Presidential ticket: "Bayard and McDonald—the best representatives both in the East and in the West of plain, upright, honest Democracy."

"CHARLEY" FOSTER of Ohio is in Boston on political business. A man called "Charley" may be Governor of Ohio, but he can no more be President of the United States than a man who spells negro with two g's.

HARTFORD TELEGRAM: The fast is, the current of sentiment is so strong towards the Democratic party that the party is permeated with a genuine enthusiasm. At no time since the war were the Democratic prospects so bright as they are this year. With good candidates and an honest reform platform, the party will be invincible.

IT is claimed in behalf of the present Ohio Legislature that it contains few wine or whisky drinkers, and no poker players. The lobbyists who have been hanging aro und the Capitol are compelled to get each other drunk and play poker with no "suckers" in the game. If this thing continues, politics will become a very respectable pastime.

L. P. MORTON, our Minister to France, knowing that a man who can carry New York is essential to the success of the Republican party, is said to entertain Presidential ambitions on his own account. Mr. Morton is he who collected the money that elected Garfield. He has always been counted upon to prevent the exhaustion of the party barrel.

MEN OF MARK.

HENRY E. ABBEY, the manager in opera, is ill at a hotel in New York.

GEN. POPE will make his home at Milwaukee, Wis., after next summer.

MR. BEECHER denies the report that he is to go to England on a lecturing tour.

IRVING never bends his legs more readily than when he comes to a dish of ham and eggs.

THE losses of the Abbey company in Baltimore were $5,000. The ticket speculators also lost heavily.

BARNUM has been in Virginia for a few days. He is supposed to have been looking for Mr. Wise's kitchen.

MR. GLADSTONE has not chopped down a tree since he heard of the great Ohio flood. He has been stricken with remorse.

A CORRESPONDENT says that George Parsons Lathrop, the novelist, is short, stout and erect. He has a large head, curly black hair, and black mustache and goatee.

IT is current gossip at the capital that President Arthur can ham correctly two bars of the air, "Over the Garden Wall." There is a good deal of hum in President Arthur.

THE late James Stokes' estate is valued at $6,000,000. The reason that Mrs. Henry Dale, his daughter, is trying to break the will is that she is named in the document as one who shall receive a life interest only in the estate.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer says, Rev. Mr. Snyder of St. Louis, who interviewed Roscoe Conkling, and was promptly repudiated by that gentleman, "is looking for somebody to help him let go of the newspaper business."

ARCHDEACON KIRBY of Boston was for twenty-seven years a missionary in Canada. He has crossed on foot almost from ocean to ocean, and four times crossed the Rocky Mountains to preach to the tribes in Alaska.

MR. H. B. CLAWSON, the Scandinavian Mormon, who has had four wives—three of them living—and twenty-eight children, should be invited to come East and lecture on "How it Feels to be Colonel of Your Own Regiment."

FOR some Government reason not stated, Prince Nicholas Orloff, who for twelve years past has been Russian Ambassador at Paris, is about to be transferred to Berlin. Having lived in France for many years before his appointment as Ambassador, he is very popular in Parisian society.

THE Emir of Bokhara in Turkestan receives his visitors in a robe of rose-colored velvet studded with precious stones. He is gracious in his manners, but his reception room contains no furniture, and its floor is covered with European carpets. His favorite gifts to the most distinguished guests are beautiful horses.

THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.

What the Editors of the New York Journals Are Saying To-Day.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The WORLD, speaking of the testimony of Thomas L. James and Wayne MacVeagh before the Springer Committee, said: "What a spectacle is here. A Republican ex-Postmaster-General branding the grand old party as a party of assassination, and a Republican ex-Attorney-General charging the Republican President and his Cabinet with sympathy with public robbers and singincerity with a criminal prosecution, while using means of plundering the Treasury under the flimsy disguise of counsel fees and expenses."

THE SUN.

The Sun says: "Mr. Tilden is the living incarnation of reform of the Government, the removal of abuses, the suppression of corruption, the stoppage of public plunder, the restoration of Democratic economy, simplicity and integrity in the administration. This is why the honest and intelligent people of the Union, Republicans as well as Democrats, now regard him with a feeling such as no other public man of any party can awaken in their minds. They believe that a reform of the administration such as he represents and such as his nomination would indicate, is a matter of the most vital importance to the welfare of the country, and there is nothing that they would welcome with such a bounding joy as an assurance that he still felt the strength and the energy to grapple with the abuses that have flourished and overgrown the Government, to smite them with the blows of an intellect that cannot be deluded and a hand knowing neither mercy nor forbearance."

THE TIMES.

The Times says: "The statements made before the Springer Committee by ex-Postmaster-General James and ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh give official confirmation to and supply many details of a story, with the outlines of which the public has long been familiar. As was to be expected, the presence of these gentlemen in Washington has arousep anew the anger of the thieves' organs in that city. Of the newspaper edited by Halton and Gorham, Mr. MacVeagh said in his testimony yesterday, that it steadily opposed him 'with as mean words as their tongues could express,' while he was trying to bring Dorsey and Brady to justice. This is already made known to everybody familiar with the course of the journals in question, but nobody has ever yet discovered why it was thought necessary to retain in office as First Assistant Postmaster-General an editor who used his paper to vilify and defeat the purpose of the two cabinet officers who were seeking to punish men who had robbed the Treasury."

THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune says: "Mr. Morrison's tariff bill has reached a final vote in the Ways and Means Committee, and will be speedily reported to the House. Only one amendment has been adopted—that coal shall not be admitted free from Canada until the Dominion Government admits coal free from the United States. Mr. Morrison and his friends declare that this bill will be pressed in earnest, and undoubtedly be passed. Other Democratic members of the House are less confident and are inclined to regard the measure as a mere declaration of party principles. This latter hypothesis is the only one that explains satisfactorily the way in which Mr. Morrison has snubbed the representatives of the different industries of the country who have appeared before the committee. What is the use of listening to unpleasant protests against something that one has no real intention of doing?"

THE HERALD.

The Herald says: "Mr. John Roach, who preaches protection to the American workingmen, but buys the iron ore he uses in his furnaces from foreign raisers, imported last year 60,000 tons of Spanish ore. This he did because as he said he obtained the ore more cheaply than if he had bought it of domestic producers. When taxed with his inconsistency he sought to evade the question and asserted that it was a very small matter. 'The quantity of ore I buy and use is not sufficiently large to affect the market and too ridiculously small,' to attain what he fervently wishes, the protection of American labor."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OTIS G. BLAKE—Wilkes Booth is dead.

SUBSCRIBER—Friday is the fashionable night.

CITIZEN—Mrs. Langtry opens her engagement here in March 20th.

SEVERAL READERS—"Sam'l of Posen" will not appear here again this season.

BARNUM—Harry Hunter was engaged to Miss Searle, but his death prevented the marriage.

F. DEB.—Lotta will not play here this season. She played "Fanchon" in New Orleans, December 14, 1866.

OLD SUBSCRIBER—Miss Pixley presented "M'Liss" during the first part of her last engagement.

STAR—Miss Fannie Davenport has appeared in "Oliver Twist" up to this season. Emmet will not be here this season.

READER—Mr. William H. Vanderbilt is supposed to be the richest private citizen in the world. The Czar of Russia is the richest individual who holds down a throne.

J. H.—1. Mr. Warmhoff is a member of the bar. 2. He has not been expelled for his arrest and patrol wagon ride for disturbing the peace. He is, however, prohibited from practicing in the Second District Police Court by Judge Dennison.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Where the Readers of the Post-Dispatch Find a Hearing.

HILLSBORO, ILL., March 6, 1884.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I notice in your paper there is quite an excitement at present in your city over new street railroads, and that you are strongly advocating the construction of a line connecting the hotels and Fourth street with the Union Depot, which is a move in the right direction, and should be pushed to a successful end. St. Louis loses thousands of dollars every year through the neglect of suitable and convenient conveyances from the Union Depot to Fourth street and the hotels. Hundreds of ladies along the line of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway stay away from St. Louis on that account, who would otherwise go down shopping once or twice a week. Your hotels, I notice, are strongly in favor of this line, which does not surprise me, for the road when in operation will be the greatest convenience to the people from the country, who at present have no alternative but to walk down to "Main street" with their luggage, running the gauntlet of street pads and pickpockets, and there await the arrival of their train without the accommodations of seats, stoves and safety from moving trains—in winter freezing, and in rainy weather drenched with rain. To go to the Union Depot is out of the question, especially if they have children and luggage with them, as at the time the evening trains depart the merchants and business men of the city are going home and crowd the street cars to overflowing. Strike hard and heavy for the "belt road" and country people will stand by you. "10-10-13"

The Girl I Saw Before Me.

ST. LOUIS, March 6, 1884.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

When I perused your ably written article concerning the masher and his *best girl* at the Italian Opera I must confess I thought it a little exaggerated—but *seeing is believing*. Allow me to relate an experience of my own:

Yesterday my employer in a fit of generosity presented me with a ticket for the concert at the Natatorium, and, being a lover of good music, I donned myself in Sunday-go-to-meetings and went after the first overture. The inevitable intermission came which allowed a rather genteel looking couple to take seats just ahead of me. Well, that is all right enough of course, but what troubles me, Mr. Editor, is this. How was it that it seemed their sole delight to converse during the orchestral numbers? Why didn't they stay at home? Surely the glorious cause for which the Musical Union is working needs no such people to advance its interest. If you would condescend to publish this article, it might be possible to catch that young man's eye, though I think he does not read such a-go-ahead paper as yours, or if he did he certainly would have known better.

Very Respectfully, GUISEPPE.

A Disgusted Citizen.

ST. LOUIS, March 7, 1884.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Although you have always championed the cause of the people and done more to advance their interests than all the other papers combined, I do not thing you fought the street railway monopoly hard enough. If you had the Missouri Company could never have captured Laclede avenue, and thrown St. Louis a decade behind the procession in the way of street railway improvements, by choking off competition. Now that the Missouri Company have captured Laclede avenue and filled both the cable and elevated roads, they will show their characteristic disposition to have their own way and let the people whistle for accommodations. Everybody in St. Louis knows only too well what a horse-railway extension means! The old monopolists not only refuse to accommodate the people, but they have the adamantine gall to say that no other company shall do so. Such condamnable impudence should arouse every paper in the city to violent action.

DISGUSTED CITIZEN.

Justice Condemned.

ST. LOUIS, March 6, 1884.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

In the POST-DISPATCH of the above date is a communication signed by "Justice," and a fine justice it is, as the closing remarks of said communication will show. As for his never attending "Dr. Tudor's church again" he will not be missed, as there are many persons anxious to occupy the seat that he by his strong sense of justice has left vacant. If "Justice" would stop for a moment to reconsider his remark about Mr. Harrison, and instead of passing his opinion upon his religion would pull off his own coat and work with his might for the security of his own as well as the souls of his fellow men it would be a lighter task for him to stand before his maker at the last day.

AN UPHOLDER.

The Bane of Journalism.

From the Chicago News.

Snyderism is the bane of journalism and always has been. The lawyer, the doctor, and the amateur generally have been a curse to the newspaper business, but more than these has the preacher contributed to degrade the profession and bring it into ridicule and contempt. It is sufficient if the preacher should rail at the press from the pulpit; it is too much that he should step down from his saintly attitude and further ingratiate the profession by dabbling in it in his bungling, questionable way.

Mrs. Longbride Charms a Guest.

From the Life.

Hostess (to gentleman her husband has brought home to dinner): How well you speak English, Mr.——.

Mr. ——(not understanding): Yes, "I ought to."

Hostess: But you speak remarkably well.

Mr. ——: I ought. I have lived here all my life. In fact, I was born in New York.

Hostess: Why, how strange! I am sure my husband told me you were a Bohemian.

In Request.

From the New York World.

The Rev. John Snyder, of St. Louis, the gentleman who interviewed Mr. Conkling while he was eating, has refused several offers from newspapers desiring him to act as special Western and Southwestern correspondent, covering the territory formerly looked after by Joe Mulhattan, the Beaming Ananias of the Sage-Brush District.

Boston Lingo.

From the New York Journal.

As they were trudging along to school, a five-year-old Boston miss said to her companion, a lad of six summers: "Were you ever affrighten at the contingenty of a rodent?" "Nay, forsooth," he replied; "I fear not the insinuation of the creature, but dislike its alarming tendency to an intimate propinquity."

Applies to Others.

New Orleans Letter.

Louisianians, like most other Southerners, are too fond of talking politics to kill off anybody who can talk on the other side—they would rather save him to argue with. Give a Southerner a plug of tobacco and a political antagonist, and he will spend a comfortable day wherever he is.

Women's Superiority to Mice.

From the Wolf.

It is said that mice are just as much afraid of women as women are of mice. But as the screaming apparatus of the latter is not construed on the same principle as that of the former, they are restrained from communicating the intelligence to the people in the adjoining towns.

Sliding Down Life's Cellar Door.

From the Lampasas (Texas) Dispatch.

Bob McDonald and Sue Mitchell have decided to slide down the cellar door of life hand-in-hand together, and consequently have taken out a license to wed.

Some Other Fellow at the Crank.

From the Galveston News.

Why are not the Southern Custom Houses whooping for John Sherman with the same enthusiasm they were four years ago?

When? When?

From the Boston Herald.

If not ready now, when will the Republican party consent to a reduction of the war taxes?

MR. W. G. STEIGERS

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in the POST-DISPATCH.

LEGAL TENDER LAW.

The Points and Practical Bearings of the Various Supreme Court Decisions.

ST. LOUIS, March 6, 1884.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

There seems to be considerable astonishment expressed amongst intelligent people over the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the 3d inst. in the case of Juillard vs. Greenman in reference to the legal status of the present "greenback." The astonishment clearly indicates that the former decisions of that court, commonly called the legal tender cases, did not impress their real import on the general mind, but left a vague idea that what was decided was that the greenback was constitutional only as a war measure, and unconstitutional in time of peace. Allow me to state the matter in a brief and simple way. The point decided in the first legal tender decision of the United States Supreme Court, delivered for the majority of the court by Chief Justice Chase, was simply that the legal tender clause to the act of Congress in question was unconstitutional. The whole court, observe, admitted that Congress had a right "to borrow money on the credit of the United States" by the express language of the Constitution, and the whole court admitted that one way of borrowing money in a Government is to issue its paper promises to pay in liquidation of its indebtedness. But the majority of the court denied the constitutional power of Congress to make their notes a legal tender in payment of public and private debts. If the Government issues bonds to borrow money, it is a voluntary act on the part of the subscriber thereto if he takes them, and he receives interest on his advance. If the Government issues notes, it ought to be a voluntary act whether a creditor of the Government takes them or not, and whether citizens, inter alia, take them or not in payment of debt. But when such notes are declared a legal tender by Congress, they become a forced loan, and the majority of the court held that Congress had no constitutional power to compel the people to take pay for debts due them in the unredeemable paper promises to pay of the Government. The same section (8) of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to borrow money on the credit of the United States authorizes Congress "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers." The majority of the court held that the legal-tender clause was neither necessary nor proper in the act authorizing the issue of the greenbacks.

The minority of the court, through Mr. Justice Miller, held that what was "necessary and proper" in the matter was a question solely resolvable by Congress, and that for courts to sit in judgment on such a discretion was to usurp the powers of Congress and an attempt to interpose a judicial view of what a law ought or ought not to be, in the place of the legislative decision enacted into law.

In the case, then, at bar, the minority of the court defended the action of Congress as a proper thing considering the state of war, the enormous demands on the Government, and its halting credit, but it must be noticed and remembered that this is merely illustration and argument, and that the point of the minority is that the issuing of Treasury notes is one means of "borrowing money on the credit of the United States," and, therefore, constitutional, and that the making of the same legal tender is one means of floating the loan which Congress may deem "necessary and proper," and therefore constitutional. This cold, naked, legal proposition has no necessary connection with a state of war or peace. The act of Congress in question then was enacted during a war. The act of Congress in question under the decision of the 3d inst. was enacted in a time of peace. The decision of the majority in the first legal tender case was at the next meeting of the court reversed, and the opinion of the minority took its place, and has since remained the law of the land. In order to keep this legal tender, greenback currency, outstanding without diminution, Congress enacted, May 31, 1878, that the volume thereof should be fixed at $346,681,016, the amount then outstanding, and that any of these notes redeemed at the Treasury might be reissued. When a note of the Government is paid at the Treasury in coin, it becomes an extinct obligation, precisely as when an individual pays his note and takes it up. To re-issue such note is to create a new outstanding obligation of the Government, payable in coin. It is a new loan. The act of May 31, 1878, authorizing this, was passed in a time of peace. The question made in the case of Juillard vs. Greenman was whether Congress could, constitutionally, authorize the issue of Treasury notes and make them legal tender, in time of peace, and the court responds, upholding the former legal tender cases, namely, that issuing such notes is one form of borrowing money on the credit of the Government, which is constitutional, and what is necessary and proper in aid of such a loan, such as making them legal tender, resides solely in the legislative discretion of Congress and the signature of the President, which latter, if refused, can still be overcome by Congress. The court is entirely consistent in this matter and adheres merely to its former decision. The impression that the former legal tender decision was vested in some way on the war powers of the Government, on the doctrine that "inter arma silent leges" was an incorrect one, and it only requires a close study of all of them to perceive that they all rest, when illustration and argument is over, upon the simple provisions of section 8 of the Constitution of the United States, namely, the power vested in Congress in war or peace, to borrow money and provide ways and means to float the loan at discretion. The power of debate is in Congress, and Mr. Justice Field very properly remarks, in his dissenting opinion, that under the decision of the court there is nothing to prevent Congress from passing a law to-morrow authorizing the issue of billions of treasury notes. That is Congress can make a fool of itself, and a laughing stock for the world. If it were to authorize the printing of billions of treasury notes, how are they to be gotten out of the treasury? In payment of what? We have a yearly surplus now of receipts over expenditures of over $50,000,000, and are using this surplus under existing laws in payment of the outstanding debt of the United States subject to call. Why make a billion more of debt, when you've got so much money that you are paying off every debt you can get your hands on, and the surplus in the treasury is so large as to be the subject of constant efforts by Congress to invent some way of reducing the same without injuring the great industrial interests of the country, which are protected by a tariff which largely yields this surplus?

Besides, by the act of January 1, 1879, commonly called the Resumption Act, all of the Treasury notes of the United States are made payable on demand in coin at the Treasury. To provide for this, and make sure of always making good this law, a tremendous coin reserve is provided for and kept hoarded in the Treasury. Where is the coin to come from to make good these new promises to pay by the billion? The argument is that Congress can bankrupt the country, which is true. But the people make Congress, and with the people sovereignty resides. Congress can declare war under the Constitution, and might do so to-morrow against Germany or England. Congress can raise armies and navies ad libitum. It can levy taxes ad libitum, so they be uniform. But will it foolishly exercise these enormous powers? If so, it becomes responsible to the people, who make Congress. When the clause in the Constitution empowering Congress to borrow money was first proposed in the Constitutional Convention, the words "and emit bills of credit" were added thereto, but the father of the Constitution struck out these latter words as a suggestion of a vicious power, which, although it undoubtedly resided in Congress under the power to borrow money, yet one to be used only in great extremity and as a dernier resort, and which they did not, therefore, wish to be written in the Constitution.

It is quite apparent, therefore, that the fathers intended the forum of debate on these particular issues should be in Congress, and that is precisely what the Supreme Court has decided constantly in these cases. Of the bonds of the United States there are now but about $250,000,000 subject to call. There is something over $1,000,000,000 not subject to call, namely the 4 per cents, $737,946,500, payable July 1, 1907, the 4½ per cents; $250,000,000 payable September 1, 1891, and the 5 per cents, $64,622,512, payable from September 1, 1895, yearly thereafter. The 5 per cents at the present rate of reduction will all be called within three or four years, and paid from the yearly surplus now overloading the Treasury, unless checked by legislation favoring their continuance as a basis for circulation to national banks. It will be 1891 before the next batch are due, and then only $250,000,000. It will be 1895 before the next batch fall due, and then only $64,000,000. It will be 1907 before the last batch of $737,000,000 become due. The use of new greenbacks, therefore, to pay these bonds will never again be a live issue, because they become subject to call at such distant periods, and so far apart, and in such easily managed quantities at each stated period, as easily to be met by the surplus of the Government, or extended at lower rates to meet the easy convenience of the Government or their use as a basis of bank note circulation, according to a policy likely to be well settled and far away from further "greenback" agitation, when the time comes for action. It would seem, therefore, that Congress can be trusted, therefore, in the premises, as it must be trusted under these decisions of the court.

When Mr. Buckner presented his bill to issue Treasury notes in lieu of the circulation of National banks coming into the Treasury because of the call of the 3 per cent. bonds on which it was based, the Banking and Currency Committee of which he is chairman, although Democratic in majority, voted it down by a very large majority because, presumably, the substitution of Government notes for the notes of private corporations (which National banks are) did not come within the constitutional power to borrow money, and was an act quite beside that power. Very respectfully,

WALTER S. JOHNSON.

MACKAY-MEISSONIER.

Mr. Albert Wolff's Opinion of the Embroglio.

The Famed Artist Was Grossly Insulted by the American Millionaire's Wife—Mr. Mackay Will Not Talk—Meissonier at Home.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Paris papers are still discussing the reigning sensation in the gay capital, the imbroglio, as they term it, between Mrs. Mackay and M. Meissonier, the famous artist. Mr. Albert Wolff, who is as great an art critic as he is an exquisite writer, cannot let the matter pass without contributing his views on the subject. This he does in the Figaro in the following terms: "I have been asked to give my opinion on the Meissonier affair. It will not be a long one. The conduct of the Mackay family is simply a gratuitous outrage, and in questionable taste towards one of the greatest living artists. If in such a discussion I could hesitate an instant I would lose the right of raising my voice in any question of art. By being silent now I would sign my own forfeiture. Hence it behooves me to speak, and that too without regard to anything but the preservation of the luster which a man like M. Meissonier sheds on France, touching as far as may be necessary on the side issues, which have arisen from the insult done to M. Meissonier by the Mackay family. That is the whole question. Paris would no longer be Paris if it were to hesitate an instant between the great painter and the American millionaire. Millionaire, bah! We can rake them up with a shovel. For one we lose we can find two others. But we have only one Meissonier and we wish to keep him intact; isn't it so? We cannot tolerate a man simply because he has money, and who assumes to treat so great an artist like a seamstress, whose last dress is torn up because it happens not to please the lady of the house. No, that cannot be done, without Paris, so proud of her artists, giving expression to her indignation and leading the millionaire back to his humble position in respect to one of the most illustrious artists of the French school. Mrs. Mackay's portrait has been at the Triennial Salon. It was regarded a very good likeness. At any rate, it is a work of art in the highest degree interesting, like all which bear M. Meissonier's signature. Mrs. Mackay has an enormous fortune. Without sensibly affecting her income she could have

ACCEPTED WITHOUT A REMARK

the portrait signed by so great a name, and thus in a way have shown her deference for the nation in whose midst she lives, and of which M. Meissonier is one of its glories. This would have been on the part of this lady an act of the simplest courtesy towards France. Mrs. Mackay has paid the bill, it is true; but she has been lacking in propriety. It is especially regretable for her, for M. Meissonier's glory suffers not the slightest hurt from all the fuss that has been made about his work. Mrs. Mackay has revenged herself like a millionaire. She gave up her 70,000 francs for lost, and then destroyed the portrait. When in May next M. Meissonier's works will be exhibited in the Rue de Seze, the absence of this portrait will not tarnish the brilliancy of the collection. On the contrary, the Mackay family will be charged with having destroyed in a rage what others better informed preciously preserve as one of the most interesting manifestations of this country's art. Personally, I bear no ill will towards Mrs. Mackay, whom I have not the honor of knowing. They say she is charitable, though no more so than M. Meissonier, who never gives less than a silver color worth 10,000 francs for charity sales which solicit his aid. The only superiority of the Mackay family over M. Meissonier is that it has more millions than he, a questionable superiority, and one which, in any case, counts for little in the city of Paris and in the country of France, where talent is esteemed above everything else, and where a man's position does not depend on what he possesses or what is his origin, but on what he is. You can revenge yourself on a bootjacker by paying his bill and throwing his goods in the fire, but to treat in this manner a great artist, an illustrious old man, whose conscience is without a stain, is to strike a blow at the spirit of this country, at its respect for the men who make it illustrious by their works. Foreign

MILLIONAIRES HAVE THE RIGHT

to reside among us only in so far as they use their fortune to glorify the artistic spirit of France, and not to wantonly destroy it. That is what I had to say on this incident outside of any side issue, with which I have nothing to do. At heart, if I experience some resentment against millionaires who destroy works of art, at the same time I feel proud of the emotion which the incident has called forth. The Parisian artists all feel hurt by the outrage done to Meissonier. There is something in the air like a frustre of rage, the precursor of the public reparation that French intelligence is preparing for the illustrious painter. At the time of our going to press a committee is forming to tender M. Meissonier a banquet, which will be an homage of all the bright spirits of the age to the venerable artist, a public demonstration in favor of talent—the day on which we shall see assembled around M. Meissonier in a common sentiment of esteem the bravest and most famous and renowned painters, celebrated authors, novelists, musicians, scientists and soldiers, all who are solicitous about the greatness of this country in the eyes of the foreigner. That day M. Meissonier will be fully avenged."

NO TIME TO BE INTERVIEWED.

Mr. J. W. Mackay was accosted by a correspondent for the POST-DISPATCH yesterday as he stepped out to lunch from his office in the Nevada Bank building, No. 62 Wall street. He is of medium height, of solid build, and has the general appearance of a jolly, good-natured Englishman. His face is rather full, his hair is becoming gray, while he wears a mustache which is frequently clipped and not permitted to grow beyond a certain length. Yesterday he was dressed in a close-fitting business suit of grayish material and brown Derby hat. When the reporter introduced himself Mr. Mackay asked in an affable manner:

"Well, what does the POST-DISPATCH want of me?"

"It desires your version of the portrait difficulty between Mrs. Mackay and M. Meissonier, the painter," replied the reporter, at the same time placing in Mackay's hand a copy of the World of yesterday morning, containing the article, "A Meissonier Destroyed." "I have had no time to look at a newspaper to-day," said Mr. Mackay, "so I saw nothing about it. I will read this to-morrow. I cansay nothingat all about it now."

The reporter then asked the millionaire a variety of questions as to what Mrs. Mackay's real opposition to the picture was and the real reason why she destroyed it, etc., but his only reply was, "I have no time to be interviewed. My business here occupies all the time I have, therefore, I beg to be excused."

Mr. Mackay hastened to lunch, closing the door behind him with the words, "Excuse me." Later in the day the reporter called at Mr. Mackay's business office, at the Postal Telegraph Company's headquarters, No. 49 Broadway, and sent in a list of carefully prepared questions touching the postal troubles and requested his response. After some delay, which showed that the questions had been read, Mr. Mackay's secretary returned with the remark, "Mr. Mackay requests that he be excused. He has not time to answer the questions propounded."

MEISSONIER'S HOME.

M. Meissonier lives at No. 131 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris. The exterior appearance of the edifice is odd enough and gives no hint of the surprise of the interior, the architecture of which is in imitation of that which the Moors brought into Spain. One enters a court closed in by several pieces of wall, joined at right angles, along which runs a columned gallery, reached by a dozen steps. In the day time this gallery has a rather cold appearance, but by moonlight in the beautiful summer nights it looks rather romantic, with its deeply projected shadows, from which the stone columns appear to issue with a bluish gleam. On the left is a long glass passage, through which one reaches the apartments by means of a wooden stair case with broad balusters. First comes a spacious parlor, ornamented with bronzes and paintings, and beyond is the studio. The study is of cathedral-like proportions. In it reigns a certain disorder, perhaps a trifle on purpose. Here and there are nothing but sketches, rough drafts of paintings, models of horses in wax, etc. In a large bay window, seated before a very small easel supporting a tiny canvas, behold the master, a little old man with flowing beard which descends to his breast in rolling waves like those of an ancient river. He is very simply dressed in a short vest and knee-breeches. Let us enter unobserved and we will surprise him painting a sketch in which one already sees, as in a mist, the profiles of soldiers of the time of Henry III., peep out with their long pikes and steel helmets. At home the old man speaks in a loud tone of voice, with that military accent, which recalls the sad days of the siege of Paris, during which he could be seen galloping through the streets, glorious and magnificent in his new and gaudy uniform of staff Col. Meissonier has said that it is but just that those who paint masterpieces should be as well lodged as those who buy them.

M. ARTHUR MEYER.

M. Arthur Meyer is the editor in chief of the Gaulois, the great Bonapartist organ of Paris. He is in the prime of manhood, and as skillful with sword and pistol as he is sharp and cynical with his pen. This is not the first time that he has attempted to transfer the scene of his controversies from his editorial sanctum to the field of honor.

A STAY GRANTED.

The Supreme Court Takes Action in a Railroad Case.

In the case of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company against the Evans & Howard Fire Brick & Clay Company and the Missouri Fire Brick and Clay Company, Judge Sherwood of the Supreme Court granted a stay of execution this morning issued on the recent judgment of the Court of Appeals. The controversy in the case grew out of the condemnation of some land near Cheltenham, owned by the defendants in the case. The commissioners appointed to appraise the land valued that of the Evans & Howard Company at $50,000 and the Missouri Brick Company's at $25,000. The judgment of the Circuit Court was that these awards be paid. The case was appealed to the Court of Appeals, and then the appeal was dismissed. The issue of a writ of error and a stay of execution by the Supreme Court to-day adds a new phase to the case. A certified copy of the order of the Court of Appeals dismissing the appeal was filed in Judge Lubke's court this morning, together with a notice to the plaintiff that a motion for the payment of the awards would be renewed. Judge Lubke will hear the motion discussed to-morrow morning.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The Committee Finds Its Task a Serious One.

Their Work Goes on Slowly—The Northern Pacific Land Forfeiture—Guiteau's Curse—A Curious Pension Case.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The work of the River and Harbor bill goes on rather slowly. The Committee on Rivers and Harbors finds its task a very serious one. The estimates of the War Department call for some $36,000,000, and the Committee desiring to cover the field with $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 find it a very difficult task. And the most difficult portion of their work has not yet arrived. Now they are sitting with closed doors, going over the field in the privacy of the Committee exclusively, and with nobody to molest or make them afraid. Pretty soon they will reach the end of this week, and then they must throw open their doors and permit the hungry members and their more anxious constituents to rush in and demand that every creek in the country be improved, every harbor deepened, and every river given levees until it cannot overflow. The Committee began with the coast of Maine, taking up the harbors first and following down around Florida, through the Gulf of Mexico, and thence with a tremendous jump up to the great lakes, and over into the Pacific Coast. They will next go over the rivers, discussing the needs of each, and after this is done will open the doors of the Committee room to hear arguments.

Whether they will be able to hold the bill down to anything like the sums they originally anticipated is a serious question. They have made a "horizontal reduction" of fully 75 per cent in the sums estimated by the War Department, which is quite as easy to do as to write a bill making a horizontal reduction in the tariff, but how much of this they can hold intact when the pressure for appropriations comes for every creek, and river, and harbor and fish pond in the country is uncertain. It is probable that the bill will grow to $15,000,000 before it is ended.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC FORFEITURE.

"Do you expect the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill to pass this Congress?" your correspondent asked of Congressman Cobb yesterday as that gentleman leaned thoughtfully over the railing surrounding the seats in the House while waiting for the session to begin.

"Yes, I do," he answered. "That is, I think there is little doubt of its passage in the House at least."

"And as to the Senate?"

"I cannot be responsible for the Senate," he laughed. "I think, though, that even there the prospects of its passage are very good. The Senate was canvassed on this subject some time ago, and it was found that a bill of this sort would probably pass. How it will be now I do not know. I understand the railway people have been very hard at work over there, though what they have accomplished I do not know.

A CURIOUS PENSION CASE.

Among the bills and cases of various kinds coming up before Congress there are none with a more interesting story than House bills 5,334 and 5,335. The first-mentioned bill is to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Franklin Thomson, alias S. E. F. Seeley, a private soldier in Company F, Second Michigan Infantry, and to pay to the said person the amount of back pay, bounty and allowance due him (her) at the date of his (her) alleged desertion. From this it appears that Franklin Thompson aforesaid is a "her." And thereby hangs the interesting story. The person in question, it appears, was a young girl in Michigan when the war broke out, and became possessed of a desire to serve her country and at the same time probably to have a little experience on her own account. At any rate she enlisted in the Second Michigan Regiment, and without a suspicion as to her sex, dressed in male attire, was ordered with the regiment to the field. Passing with the officers as a boy she was given in many cases lighter duties than her fellows, and was an orderly at the battle of Fredericksburg, one of the present members of the House remembering her as she carried dispatches to and fro on the field, fearless in the midst of rebel bullets. She served two years in the field, always at her post and honored by those with whom she (he) associated, her sex unsuspected. Some time after the battle of Fredericksburg she was taken ill from exposure and malaria, and was ordered to the hospital. This she had always feared, for she realized that there her sex must be discovered. The result was, to make a long story short, that she deserted and returned home. Resuming her proper costume as soon as she got outside the lines, she was safe from detection and had no difficulty in making her way home. Size soon tired, however, of the hum-drum of home life, and, realizing that she might really be of more use in her own person as a nurse than as a soldier or orderly, she soon returned to the Union, this time as a nurse, and was for a time engaged at Harper's Ferry and other points in hospital work. At the close of the war she returned home and has since told some of her experience in the work entitled "Nurse and Spy." The present bills are first to remove the charge of desertion against her record, or rather the record of Frank Thompson, and to pay her her bounty and back pay, the second to grant her a pension of $12 a month.

GUITEAU'S CURSE.

It is a singular thing that Guiteau's prophecy that those having to do with his trial would come to grief has been so largely realized in less than two years from the day that he dangled upon the gallows tree. Another of the number was added to the list of victims of his fateful cursings the other day, though this one did his work, perhaps, unknown to the man who was at that hour at the foot of the gallows. This one is Dr. Tilder, the chemist who made the examination of the poisoned bouquet given him by his sister, Mrs. Scoville, and discovered it to be full of arsenic. "There was arsenic enough in it to kill a dozen men," was his report on the bouquet. Whatever may have been the correctness or incorrectness of the report, and it seems to have gone undisputed, it appears to have included its author in the list of those on whom the curse of Guiteau fell, for he was found by the police a short time ago wandering about in the cold out toward the jail, stark crazy. He was taken charge of and sent to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane to join one or more of the jurors already sent there. Guiteau's curse has fallen on, it seems, nearly one-fourth, already, of those who had to do with his trial. One, and probably two, of the jurors has been pronounced insane, another is dead, another has lost his wife and one or more of the others have met with other reverses of a serious nature. Marshal Henry was officially beheaded and disgraced, Col. Corkhill is no longer in office, and Perry Carson, the colored person who figured as guard and conductor of the van which carried Guiteau to and fro between the jail and the court room, has also been deprived of position and honors.

CALKINS AND THE GOVERNORSHIP.

"Will the fact that Commissioner Dudley has decided to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the Governorship of Indiana, bar out Congressman Calkins from the race?" your correspondent asked of an Indiana politician.

"No," was the response. "I think that Calkins would be a stronger candidate than Dudley in many respects. It would be a pity, however, for the party to lose Calkins as a Congressman, for he is an able fellow, and, what is more, he is the only Republican that can carry that district."

A LOT of silver watches for one-half actual value, in perfect order, at Hess & Culbertson's Loan Office, 22 North Fourth street.

WRECKED STUDENTS.

They are in Doubt Whether They Will Survive the Storm.

New and Curious Developments Concerning the Medical College War—The Rebellious Faculty Went Out, After All—How Their Places Were Filled.

About thirty very worthy and interesting young men, who have for two years been slicing and sawing on stale corpses at the corner of Eleventh and North Market streets, are just now in a state of perspiration not warranted by the weather. While mangling the manes of their fellow-men they were cheered by the hope that when the spring-time came they would meet their reward in the shape of a diploma authorizing them thenceforward and forever to put M. D. after their names, and to join the grand Æsculapian army, which fears no foe. A few nights ago they were gathered at the Pickwick, which was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, and after listening to some excellent advice they were each presented an alleged diploma—whose value is one of those things which no fellow has yet been able to find out. In their attempts to solve the problem, they have progressed no further than that x = the value of the diploma, and y = the chances for practicing medicine under it. As each of the young men has invested several hundred very precious dollars in reaching his present interesting condition, and as their livelihood in the future depends largely on the result, the case assumes an importance which challenges the attention of the community. It will be remembered that only a couple of months ago the city was thrilled by the announcement that eight out of the eleven members of the faculty of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons had resigned and that the institution was in a state of civil war. Dr. Bauer, the dean, however, stood firm with Dr. Hazzard, secretary of the executive board, at his back, and not only defied the rebels to do their worst, but insisted that the by-laws which, as they claimed, enabled him to rule them as a despot, be made even more binding. The dissenting members of the faculty, on a further consideration of the subject, determined that they owed it to the students, who had so much at stake, to continue the lectures until the end of the term in order to enable the young men to

GRADUATE REGULARLY,

the understanding being that when this should be accomplished they would leave whether their resignations were accepted or not. This seemed to be a fair solution of the question, and the college was dropped out of public notice. It now appears, however, that the arrangement was not carried out, but that everything went to pieces "on the quiet," about three weeks ago, and the college finished the season on one leg and a crutch. The animosities which the previous troubles had engendered were so strong that they would not down, however loving the factionists tried to appear toward each other. It was as though the institution were resting on a powder mine all the time, and finally when Dr. Hazzard went to the college one evening and found four of the offending professors in consultation about something, he moved on into an adjoining room and sulked. When asked to join their discussion this big-hearted gentleman declinable, and he up and told the professors that not only did he not want to join their little convention, but that they might quit the institution just as soon as they wanted, and their places would be filled so quick that their heads would swim—so there, now! About the same time Dr. Bauer instructed the janitor not to permit Dr. Hall to hold his customary wake in the college any more on the evenings devoted to that purpose, the venerable dean thereby having the satisfaction of depriving Dr. Hall of a small perquisite. The efforts at harmony were abandoned and a day or two later each of the rebellious professors, who had signed the previous declaration of independence, received a note from Dr. Hazzard which read something like this:

ST. LOUIS, February 16.

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of the board of trustees of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, held February 5, 1884, your resignation as a member of the faculty of our college, dated January 12, was accepted. The board of trustees, having patiently listened to the representation of your views, respecting the past management of the college and the changes deemed desirable by you, and after calm and careful deliberation having made such concessions as seemed just and equitable, has learned of your recent proceedings with some surprise. Your resignation left the board no alternative but to accept it. By order of the board.

WM. B. HAZZARD, M. D., Secretary.

The professors were somewhat amazed to learn of the action of the Board, and were at the same time

PUZZLED BY THE FACT

that the secretary had kept it a secret from those whom it most directly affected, but no matter, in weeks after the Board meeting. Still there was no mistaking the inhospitable tone of the notice to quit, and they all went out. The retired list was as follows: Dr. Laidley, professor of gynecology; Dr. Vaughn, professor of diseases of children; Dr. Broome, professor of operative surgery; Dr. Hall, professor of practice of medicine; Dr. King, professor of physiology; Dr. Williams, professor of eye and ear diseases; Dr. James, professor of microscopical anatomy; Dr. Moore, professor of materia medica; Dr. Larew, demonstrator of anatomy; Dr. Fulton, assistant demonstrator. This left the college with only three professors, namely, Dr. Bauer, dean and professor of surgery; Dr. Hazzard, professor of nervous diseases, and Dr. Barnes, professor of obstetrics. This force was recruited by Dr. Bernays, Dr. Ohmann-Dumesnil and D. Watkins, and with these six the college finished the season. As the graduation day came on the question presented itself as to how the diplomas were to be signed, and as to who would sign them. Of course the retired professors could not be called upon, and yet the signatures should represent a reasonable number of branches of study. Accordingly, Dr. Bauer signed the documents as dean and professor of surgery, and Dr. Barnes signed as professor of obstetrics Hazzard inclosed out the list by signing in two or three places, for nervous diseases, chemistry and materia medica; Dr. Bernays signed for operative surgery and anatomy; Dr. Dumesnil for physiology and Dr. Watkins for practice of medicine. The question has now arisen whether the diplomas thus signed, and with this history behind them, will be accepted. It is reported that the question has already been presented to Secretary Rauch of the State Board of Health of Illinois, who writes back that while he does not feel at liberty to determine the matter, and must submit it to the State board, his belief is that the board will refuse to recognize the diploma. Secretary Hern, of the Missouri State Board has, it is said, given an opinion adverse to the diplomas, but it is probable that the Missouri board will be governed largely by that of the Illinois board. The latter will not hold a meeting till May, and consequently the holders of the diplomas will be kept in suspense until that time, without knowing whether they will have to do all that work over again or not. They have the assurance from Dr. Bauer, however, that if either of the State boards shall have the temerity to refuse to

RECOGNIZE HIS FLEDGLINGS

he will make them do it. He is reported to have received a letter from Col. Broadhead, who is one of the trustees, wherein the Colonel tells him not to be imposed upon, but if any such thing is attempted to promptly institute a test case in the courts in which event Col. Broadhead himself will abandon the cares of Congressional life and attend to the legal phases of the matter himself. It is alleged, moreover, that three of the diplomas in question present features of objection in addition to those above mentioned. One of the diplomas, it is said, was issued to a Dr. Stone, who came here as a homœopathic physician and so registered, but, finding he could not register as an allopath also, made an arrangement to take the past winter's course of lectures at Dr. Bauer's school, in consideration of which a diploma was given him. This, it is held, is contrary to the laws in such cases made and provided. Two other young men were named, Campbell and Slaughter (a very indiscreet appellation for a physician) who reside in Illinois and Kansas respectively, failed to pass examination last spring, and, as they did not desire to spend another winter here, were permitted to take last summer's course of lectures with a guarantee that diplomas would be sent them this spring. The diplomas were sent, and it is held by the dissenters that the above circumstances invalidate the parchments. As an upshot of it all the outgoing professors have already taken steps preliminary to the establishment of a new medical college, which enterprise will take form within a week.

IF you want bargains in diamonds go to Hess & Culbertson's, 22 North Fourth street.

For the Flood Sufferers.

A train of twenty cars of corn is en route from Kansas for the flood sufferers at Cincinnati and Louisville. This grain is a donation of the farmers on the line of the A., T. & S. F. Ry., and will be transported to its destination free by the above line and the Chicago and Alton and Ohio and Mississippi Railways. Every car has a large banner tacked on each side, making a striking appearance.

A LOT of diamond rings (forfeited) that will be sold regardless of original cost. Hess & Culbertson, 22 North Fourth street.

THE SCHUETZE BANQUET.

Large Gathering at the Germania Club to Honor the Hero.

The large hall of the Germania Club was beautifully decorated last night for the banquet given in honor of Lieut. W. H. Schuetze. A circle of pillars, richly ornamented with colored cloths and festooned evergreens, baskets of flowers, banners and graceful naval devices, inclosed the festive scene. The dining-table had for its background the stage at the west end of the hall, which was covered with rare plants and beautiful flowers, in the midst of which had been prepared a scene representing the ill-fated Jeannette stranded among the Arctic ice and snow. On either side of the stage were hung the American and German national flags. The balcony at the opposite end of the hall was decorated with draperies and evergreens, and a large illumination of the words "Welcome Home." At the head of the table, which was shaped like the letter E, was a large floral ship, while smaller devices of a similar character were scattered around the table. At a few minutes after 9 o'clock the guests sat down, Mr. Leopold Methudy, President of the Germania Club, occupying the head of the table, and having on his right the guest of the evening, clad in full uniform; Hon. Erastus Wells, Judge S. M. Breckenridge, Major O. H. Ernst of the United States Engineer Corps, Henry C. Haarstick and Adolphus Boeckeler; and, on his left, D. R. Francis, president of the Merchants' Exchange; Judge James J. Lindley, Judge Charles Speck and Prof. L. Soldan. A large number of prominent citizens were also present. When all were seated Mr. Meinudy made a few introductory remarks, in which he referred pleasantly to the fact that the guest of the evening was a native St. Louisan, who prepared himself in the public schools here for admission to the Naval Academy, where he achieved a brilliant record. His heroic conduct while in charge, together with Lieutenant Harber, of the expedition sent out in search of the bodies of the Jeannette's crew, had identified his name with the history of the United States and of Arctic exploration, which would be incomplete if it failed to refer to their performances. In conclusion, he invited the company to join him in giving Lieutenant Schuetze a hearty welcome. After the prolonged applause which succeeded had died away, Lieut. Schuetze made a brief response, in which he gracefully returned thanks for the kind and generous treatment he had received since his return home. Referring to the part he had in the search for his lost companions, he said that he simply did his duty. He had not been able in the past twelve years to spend much time in St. Louis, but wherever his duty had called him his heart had always been in his native city. After the banqueters had discussed the capital bill of fare, Mr. Methudy announced the first toast—"The United States," which was responded to by Judge Breckenridge, who alluded to Lieut. Schuetze's accomplishment as a peaceful triumph of far greater value than one whose record was bloody. He could imagine nothing more dreadful than the trip of Lieut. Schuetze and his men to the cold northern country to bring back the bodies of their comrades, dug from their hard, cold graves, so that they might be buried under the green sod of their native land. Speaking more directly upon the subject of the toast, the judge alluded to the glorious character of the United States, and to the fact that whenever it had needed heroes they had been found. The next toast—"The Navy"—was responded to by Judge James J. Lindley, who briefly described the naval success of the country during the revolutionary war, which had largely helped General Washington to bring the English Government to terms. The American navy had always been an honor to the country, and the name in the college any more on these revolutionary heroes were glowing examples of the fact. These successes were not so much the result of the excellence of the ships of war as of the sailors who manned them. In conclusion, Mr. Lindley advocated the building up of the American navy, of which he considered the country ought, at least, to have a nucleus at present. Major Ernst responded to the toast of "The Army," complimenting Lieut. Schuetze, and telling a story to illustrate that the officers of the army and navy could not select their duties, but had to take whatever was given them. The last toast, "The Explorers of the North," was replied to by Prof. Soldan, who referred to the fact that, despite the calamities that had overtaken Arctic explorers there were still ready men to risk the venture again. He reviewed the most important expeditions, speaking in turn of the accomplishments of Franklin, Kane and others, and closing with a glowing tribute to the dead De Long and another to the hero of the evening. Other speeches were made by Lieut. Wahrig, D. R. Francis and Dr. Starkloff, the festivities lasting until the early hours of the morning. The menu was very generally admired. The engravings, after designs of Spurgin, were very beautiful. The frontispiece of a pale-green tint was an Arctic scene, representing an ice-bound ship in the Northern Sea, with the word "Siberian" above it and below, an article of Lieut. Schuetze, with the figures "1883" beneath. On the second page was a picture of the bow of a vessel surrounded by masses of ice, with the words "Germania Club, Thursday, March 6, 1884, Merchants' Exchange" in the corner. The third page contained the menu and the fourth a picture of the Jeannette sailing through the ice seas.

Dr. G. W. Broome has removed his office to southeast corner Walnut and Broadway (Southern Hotel).

ANOTHER ENOCH ARDEN.

His Wife Comes from Germany, But Brings Along Another Man.

John D. Bollenp brought suit for a divorce from his wife, Emilia, in the Circuit Court this morning. He states that they were married in December, 1878, at Langwiesen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland. In October, 1881, with the consent of his wife he came to this country and settled in St. Louis, leaving her and his three children in Switzerland. In April, 1882, he sent his wife the money to come to this country. She came, but brought along with her a second husband in the person of Jacob Meister. She gave birth to a child on board the ship coming over which Bollenp declares is illegitimate. When she arrived in this country, he thusband alleges that she and Meister eloped, and are now living together somewhere in Ohio. Meister was a married man, and left behind him a wife and two children.

Muddy Water.

The prospects are that the water will continue to be muddy for several months. Stevens' Upward Filter is a *sure cure*. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.

SIMMONS HARDWARE CO., Sole Agents.

Pana, Ill.

PANA, ILL., March 6.—Another snow fell here yesterday from the northeast. The wheat is well covered now, and will probably come out in fair condition. Farmers, however, are discussing the question with much anxiety, having fears that the late cold weather before the snow seriously injured the crop.——The creamery question is taking tangible shape. A subscription paper has been in circulation among the business men and over $2,000 worth of stock has already been subscribed.——Lida Dodge was arrested Monday on a charge of attempting to outrage the person of a respectable young lady who was acting in the capacity of domestic in his father's family. Tuesday the young man had a hearing and the evidence was plain enough to cause the justice to place him under $2,000 bonds. Failing to procure bondsmen he was yesterday taken to Taylorville, where he will remain in jail until the Grand Jury meets.

CARONDELET JOTTINGS.

WM. McDonough, who left town last September while under charges in the Police Court of disturbing the peace, and petit larceny, was arrested yesterday and sent to the Work House in default of a $60 fine.——Mrs. Foster, wife of M. Foster, Assistant Superintendent of the Public Schools, died last night.

A Good Send Off.

Clarence Kerr, of the POST-DISPATCH composing-room was married last night to Miss Lizzie Upmann and the joy of the occasion was greatly enhanced by a little surprise in the shape of a visit paid the young couple at their new home, 2418 Dickson street, by a number of the bridegroom's brother typos who, after congratulating him and his fair young bride, presented them with a beautiful china set as a token of their appreciation.

Fire Caught Her Dress.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

MOBERLY, Mo., March 7.—The evidence in the Coroner's inquest held over the remains of Mrs. Ann Hoakley, who was burned to death in her but last night, showed that her dress caught fire by accident, and was not set on fire, as was at first supposed.

Fanny Elsler's Old Age.

Vienna Letter to Philadelphia Press.

Fanny has never married, although she is reported to have been beset with offers from her sixteenth to her seventieth year. She is credited with having had a number of lovers, and an officer in the Austrian cavalry and a well-known stock broker in this city are reported to be her sons, but the relation has never been publicly acknowledged. The notorious scandal about herself, when a bewitching girl of eighteen, and the Duke de Reichstadt, son of Napoleon I., she has always stoutly denied. She says their bruited love affairs must have been purely metaphysical, because she never, she avows, laid eyes on the handsome and ill-starred youth. She lost a large part of her fortune some years since by speculations on the Bourse, but has sufficient left to keep her in comfort and independence. No trace of her personal charms has been visible for twenty years. She is quite stout, florid and very coarse looking, but she is still good-natured and often witty. Piety is a specialty of her old age, and she contributes liberally to the Roman Church. Her conversation is clever and interesting, and some of her anecdotes of the by-gone days are very entertaining. No one would believe now that she is the quondam divine Fanny. She is, in appearance, what she always has been in nature—the earthly, the very earthly Fanny.

Men Tammany Will Support.

From the New York Star (John Kelly).

There are scores of good men within our borders—prominently mentioned among whom are Flower, Cleveland, Dorsheimer, O. B. Potter, Hewitt, Tilden—any one of whom Tammany will cordially support. Upon the action of the Democracy of this State depends the issue of the next Presidential contest. They can win the fight or they can fatuously throw it away.

Jay Gould's Investment.

From the Washington Post.

Jay Gould, the railroad king, passed through the city yesterday morning on his way South, in an elegantly fitted up car belonging to the St. Louis and Wabash Railroad Company. While waiting at the Baltimore and Potomac Depot he purchased four packs of cards.

They Shook.

From the Detroit Free Press.

At Toledo a sharp-looking young man boarded the Detroit-bound train, and after looking over the passengers in one of the coaches he took a seat beside a traveler with a face as honest as a four dollar bill. Just as the train was about to start the young man suddenly said:

"My friend, I am on my way to Detroit to see my mother die."

"Oh! that's too bad."

"I haven't got any money with me, but I'll give you my watch for security if you'll lend me $20 until we reach Detroit."

"Let's see the ticker."

The watch was a galvanized affair, worth about fifty cents per pound. The man with the four dollar face examined it, shook it, and put it in his pocket. Then he slowly drew a $20 bill from his vest pocket and handed it over to the young man. The latter simply glanced at it, and then the two smiled. Then the watch and the bill changed back.

The watch was as good as ever, the bill a counterfeit, and both belonged to the "profesh."

MARCH.

Ho! ho! March! Why do you bluster?
In too rough no bosoming winter;
Do you, too, know your end of week,
Feel the pulse of April beat?
Do not struggle any longer,
Night is worn and morning is stronger;
Every root within earth's breast
Is at vein by sunlight pressed.
Easter throbs each pulse of life,
Every nerve is into life.
And old fellow! I can see
That you still are mocking me;
And you bluster just to hide
For one moment your pride!
Come, throw off your coat of mail.
Ah! What now? a mantled pale!
Kiss her gently ere you fly;
See! a tear is in her eye.

ALICE S. MITCHELL.

One of E. Howard & Co.'s finest watches at a bargain. Hess & Culbertson, 22 North Fourth street.

TOO READY WITH COMPLAINT.

I think we are too ready with complaint
In this fair world of God's. Had we no hope
Indeed beyond the zenith and the slope
Of yon gray bank of day, we might be faint
To muse upon eternity's constraint
Round our aspirant souls. But since the scope
Must wake early, is it well to droop
For a few days constrained in loss and taint?
O, pusillanimous heart be comforted—
And, like a cheerful traveler, take the road,
Singing beneath your burden, that you tread
Be bitter in thine lun, and thou unshod
To meet the flints? At least it may be said,
"Because the way is short, I thank Thee, God!"

ELIZABETH BARRET BROWNING.

G. W. SHAW obtained judgment in Judge Lubke's Court this morning against the White Line Central Trust Company for $345 83

DIED.

Marriage and death notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty-five cents for three lines.

MENGE—Wednesday, March 5, at half-past 6 p. m., at his residence, 1501 S. Menard street, FRED MENGE, aged 34 years.

The funeral will take place Saturday, March 8, at 3 a. m.

NEWMAN—At El Paso, Texas, on March 5, FANNIE, daughter of Henry L. and Sallie E. Newman, aged 18 years.

WEIDNER—March 6, at 8 a. m., ELLEN A., beloved wife of A. J. Weidner, after a short illness, aged 30 years, 2 months and 14 days.

Funeral on Saturday, March 8, at 2 o'clock p. m., from family residence, No. 812 (new number) North Eighteenth street, thence to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited.

FOSTER—Thursday, March 6, at 9 o'clock p. m., SUE E., wife of Chas. M. Foster.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence in Carondelet on Saturday, March 8, at 3 p. m.; from thence the remains will be taken to Ottawa, Kan., for interment.

Oneida, N. Y., and Greenfield, Ohio, papers please copy.

HEADQUARTERS

GENTS' SHOES

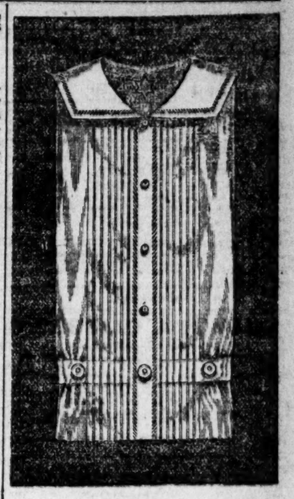
New Styles Arriving Daily.

ABER'S, 217 N. 5th.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A View of a Growing Town.

The above is the title of a little book, well bound, which sets forth the resources of Poplar Bluff and Butler County, in this State. All in search of new homes will do well to send for a copy of this book, which gives all desirable information and will be sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of the price, 75c. Address RICHARD RETCLIFF, Poplar Bluff, Butler County, Mo.



BOYS' STAR WAISTS

In entirely new designs, Fancy French and American Percale and Cheviots, and White Linen and Muslin, now in stock.

The Golden Eagle,

S. W. Cor. Fifth and Pine.

D. C. YOUNG, - - - Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

MISS ANNIE PIXLEY,

Supported by FRANK LOSEE and an Excellent Company.

TO-NIGHT.

SATURDAY EVENING and at the SOUVENIR MATINEE SATURDAY.

ZARA.

March 9.—Kate Claxton in the Sea of Ice.

PEOPLE'S THEATER.

Sunday, March 9, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Engagement of the Great Irish Artists,

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Morris Sullivan,

in their romantic Irish drama,

SHIELA AGAR,

Supported by a Superb Company.

Sunday, March 9—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Knight.

STANDARD THEATER.

POPULAR PRICES. Evenings, 25 and 50 cents. Matinee, 25 cents. Every Evening. Matinee Saturday, 2 p. m.

CHAS. L. DAVIS'

"ALVIN JOSLIN" COMEDY CO.

And $10,000 Challenge Band.

180 Laughs in 180 Minutes.

Sunday, March 9—McSorley's Inflation.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

ROSE EYTINGE,

Supported by CYRIL SEARLE and Company.

This Evening,

A WINTER'S TALE.

Saturday night, OLIVER TWIST.

Grand Matinee Saturday, at 2. LED ASTRAY.

Next week: The Silver King.

POPE'S. POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

Of the greatest success in St. Louis for years.

IN THE RANKS

Last night but one of Brooks and Dickson's Subscription Company and the wonderful Revolving Scenes.

The most magnificent production of the present generation.

Positively Last Matinee Saturday.

Monday, March 10—Hazel Kirke.

EDWARDS' THEATRE COMIQUE,

606, 608, 610 and 612 S. Fourth St.

PROFESSIONAL MATINEE

To-Day, at 2:30 P. M.

All members of the profession in the city have received invitations to attend.

Entertainment Select Variety.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

One Week only and Saturday Matinee of the Most Powerful Play of the Age, The

SILVER KING.

Sunday, March 16—MONTE CRISTO.

GREGORY'S FIFTH ST. MUSEUM.

Last Days of

The Wonderful Passion Clock.

Chloris, The Goddess of Flowers,

A living head in a vase of flowers. With complete collection of Museum Features and an entirely new performance on stage. Open Daily, 1 to 10 p. m; One Dime admits to all.

Next week—The Famous Kempa Lady Orchestra.

PICKWICK THEATRE.

Friday, March 7, Grand Complimentary Benefit to

MISS JOSIE J. BUSH,

When, by permission of the Madison Square Theater management, one of their greatest dramatic successes, ESMERALDA, will be presented, with Miss Bush and members of the McCullough Club in the cast.

LAST NIGHT THIS SEASON OF

ROLLER SKATING!

St. Louis Natat

LODGE NOTICES.

MASONIC LODGE OF INSTRUCTION—The Lodge of Instruction will convene at Masonic Hall, cor. 7th and Market sts., next Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All Master Masons fraternally invited.
CHAS. F. VOGEL, D. D. G. M.
LEANDER STONE, Sec. 32

RED CROSS LODGE, No. 84, Knights of Pythias, will confer the rank of Page this, Friday, evening, corner 9th and Market sts. (take the elevator); sojourning and visiting Knights courteously invited.
EDW. H. FARLEY, C. C.
Attest: Eds. W. WOODS, K. R. S. 123

TENTH GRAND ANNUAL PRIZE MASQUERADE BALL, given by Prof. Frankel at his dancing academy, Druids' Hall, Ninth and Market sts., Saturday evening, March 8. Practicing parties at Social Turn Hall every Tuesday evening. Fourth term at Druids' Hall, beginning Monday, March 10.

ATTENTION, Knights of Industry, West St. Louis Commandery, No. 3: You are hereby notified to meet at your respective hall Friday night, March 7, 1884; business of importance. By order of Sir Knight Commander. 123

DANCING.

Prof. WM. A. CLISBEE'S

CLASSES IN DANCING.

LINDENKRANZ HALL—Classes every Tuesday and Wednesday at 4:30 p. m., and Saturday at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Fourth term commences Saturday, March 8 at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

NO. 1308 OLIVE STREET—Classes every Monday and Thursday at 4:30 p. m. and every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 8 p. m. Fourth term commences Monday, March 3, at 4 p. m. and Tuesday, March 4, at 8 p. m.

Hall for rent for parties and balls at reasonable rates. 176

NEW TERM OF PROF. N. S. FRANKEL'S Dancing Academies open at Druids' Hall 9th and Market sts., Monday evening, Dec. 3. Instructions every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon at Social Turn Hall, 12th and Monroe, Tuesday, Dec. 4, instructions every Tuesday and Friday evening at Turners' hall, 18th and Benton, Wednesday and Saturday evening.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

A—TONIEST shoemaker of the world. Keeps over a hundred different styles on hand. Shoes to order from $7 to $18. Paris, France, is nowhere. WEBERT, 318 N. Sixth st., opposite Barr's. All kinds of repairing neatly done. 74

DIAMONDS.

A large assortment at
THEO. EAGLE, Fourth and Pine.

LADIES WILL find the best fitting and wearing kid button shoes in the city at Enterprise Shoe Store, 608 Franklin av. 274

MRS. LAURA DE KNEVETT—Spiritualist, medium, natural clairvoyant, test and guide for business, 1318 Morgan st. 74

GARMENTS dyed and cleaned; coats and vests rebound. E Surbled, 215 N. Seventh. 74

MRS. LANKTON, Indian fortune teller, 108 N. 12th st., bet. Chestnut and Pine. 74

MRS. R. PETTIBONE, trance, test and business medium. 1212 Olive st. 74

MRS. WILCUS Truest Fortune Teller; can bring separated lovers together. 929 N. new 15th st., between Franklin av. and Wash st.; no sign out.

SELL your cast-off clothing to N. Barnett 315 Locust st. Send Postal card. 74

BUSINESS WANTED.

JOHN A. PECKER, expert bookkeeper, 1429 Second Carondelet av. Partnership settlements made, books examined, written up, opened or closed; best references; orders solicited; terms moderate. 3

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Country hotel building in lovely railroad town, 50 miles from St. Louis, in Northern Missouri; cheap. Chas. Kuhn, 720 Pine st. f4

FOR SALE—246 acres, 300 in cultivation, good house, stable, orchard and stable; also another brick house, 8 rooms, in village 6 miles from railroad; good rock road; land A No. 1 in Pike County, Mo.; $21,000, one-third cash. Chas. Kuhn, 720 Pine st. f4

FOR SALE—First-class centrally located cigar store, good stock, cheap rent; $250. Chas Kuhn, 720 Pine st. f4

FOR SALE—Well-located jewelry store on Franklin av.; buyer can take from stock what he wants; cheap rent; good reason. Chas. Kuhn, 720 Pine st. f4

PARTNER wanted in a good saloon and boarding-house; sales daily 3 to 4 kegs beer, $600 capital. Chas Kuhn, 720 Pine st. 74

FOR SALE—Restaurant, first-class, in central location, for $250, worth $ Ad. C. 40, this office. 3

FOR SALE—Custom on Olive and Walnut, well fitted and stocked; will be sold on reasonable terms. Tim T. Kiely, 6th and Clark av. f4

FOR SALE—Business worth $600 will sell at $400 or trade for real estate. Apply to J. F. Bass, 803 S. 5th st., between 6 and 8 p. m. or 10 and 12 a. m. f4

FOR SALE—Grocery and fixtures for sale on account of sickness, or will take partner. 1704½ Franklin av. f4

FOR SALE—Cigar store, counters, appliances for manufacturing cigars, etc., etc. H 37, this office

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

$1,200—$300 cash, balance, monthly payments, four-room cottage, frame, well, cistern, cellar, barn 27x50, lot 30x150. Suit teamster, chickens, dairy or for shop. Barlow, Walton av., Aubert place, no. 1 ago av. 89

CLOCKS.

Best Nickel Alarm Clocks, $1 50.
Eight-day Striking Clocks, $3 50.
A large assortment of fine Parlor Clocks.
THEO. EAGLE, Fourth and Pine.

COAL MARKET.—Hall & Co., 2127 Morgan; 19 bushels for one dollar. Send postal. 5

CHEAPEST clothing in the city. Dunn's loan office, 912 Franklin av. 5

F. W. BUSSE (new) 1303 Franklin av., sells pianos, organs, pictures and looking-glasses on time payments; pictures framed in good style at low prices

FOR trunks, mirrors, wringers and fluters go to Dunn's loan office, 912 Franklin av. 5

FOR SALE.—Certificates of membership in Merchants' or Cotton Exchange on monthly payments. Chas. J. Blake, 510 Pine st., rooms 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—Butcher's meat box, cheap, at No. 1121 Morgan st. 15

RARE bargains in spring and winter overcoats at Dunn's loan office, 912 Franklin av.

FOR SALE—1,000 bird cages, from 50c to $5. People's Furniture Store, E. A. Skeele, Manager.

FOR SALE—Charter Oak Range, good as new; fair assortment of household goods at bottom figures, for cash; highest cash figures paid for good 2d-hand carpets; goods taken in exchange. J. Hardaway, 114 and 116 N. 12th st. 5

JUST RECEIVED—Large stock of new and second-hand furniture and household goods will be sold very cheap for cash or on time payments; mattresses and parlor suits renovated at low rates. H. Walker, 208 N. 12th st. 5

FOR SALE—One set parlor furniture; original price $50; will sell the same for $40. Please call in rear, down stairs, and examine, at 2124 N. East 16th st. C. C. M. 55

FOR SALE—Ten bu of coal for $1. F. R. Moser, 2851 Chouteau av. f5

FOR SALE—Fine large saloon mirror at a bargain. Apply at 1714 Market st. f5

FOR SALE—Cheap, a fine line of ladies' linen lined trunks and valises at Cowperthwait's, 315 Locust st. 5

FOR SALE—Splendid coal mine, with machinery all complete, on O. & M. R. R., in Illinois; will sell at a great bargain. M. A. Shepard, Lebanon, Ill.

FOR SALE—Cooking range, Buck & Wright's Gurney, No. 8, in fair working order; price $8 if removed at once. Inquire 33 S. 16th st. a5

FOR SALE—Furniture for four rooms cheap, on account of leaving the city. Call at once at 804 N. 1st st. f5

FOR SALE—Nice bed-room set, cooking stove, etc.; will sell low, as party desires to leave the city. Inquire at 1720 Wash st. f5

PATENTS. MOODY
obtained. C. D. 710 Olive st.
JOHN W. SPARGO

Begs leave to announce that he has opened a Furniture Store at 806 N. Sixth st., near Morgan, where he will be pleased to see his former pupils, his other friends and the public generally, and supply them with anything in the house furnishing line. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture Buyers—Our prices are the cheapest, expenses the least, store and stock largest of its kind in St. Louis, and we undersell every time-payment dealer. People's Furniture Store, 210 and 212 N. 7th st. E. A. Skeele, Manager. f5

WRINGERS REPAIRED,

First-class work at lowest prices; goods called for and delivered; orders by mail promptly attended to; all laundry goods sold on weekly payments. Eagle Wringer Co., 1026 Franklin av. Liberal discounts to trade. 5

FOR LEASE.

FOR LEASE—Factors and Brokers' Cotton Compress Co. building, being one entire brick building 50x250 feet, all streets bounding same opened and improved; railroad switch for line cars under cover. Terms low. For further information inquire at once of JAS. M. CARPENTER CO., Real Estate Agents, 10 No. N. 8th st.

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Cheap—Several first-class suburban residences in South St. Louis. Apply to HILL & HAMMEL, Real Estate Agents, 99 No. 318 S. Broadway.

IMP'V'D CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

Houses Built on Monthly Payments.

Lots furnished and houses built to suit on monthly payments. Apply to Jos. E. Truitt, No. 202½ N. 8th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock a.m., and from 6:30 to 8 p.m. 7

FOR SALE—Two-story brick dwelling, corner Goode and Garfield avs.; a one-story brick on Goode av.; a one-story frame on Sarah st.; several one-story frames on monthly payments; also a four-room stone-front on North Market st. Barnard, real estate agent, 4101 Easton av. 7

FOR SALE—Several choice dwellings, also beautiful building lots. Jas. M. Carpenter & Co., 206 N. 8th st. 7

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

J. G. JOYCE, civil engineer and surveyor; lots surveyed, grades given, earth, rock, etc., measured. 701 Washington av. 8

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—160 acres near railroad town in Kansas; cheap, or exchange. $800 Page av.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WANTED—Horse to do light work on a small farm for his board, until the 1st of June. Apply at 1715 Market street. A. McGrath. f11

WANTED—Good saddle pony; only honest propositions entertained. D. J. Blanke, insurance office, 312 Chestnut st. s11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 mare, 9 years old; good stock; splendid animal for brood mare; $125. Inquire at 1315 Hickory st. s12

FOR SALE—Side-bar Brewster top buggy, cheap. Vienna Model Bake 7, 8th and Walnut sts.

FOR SALE—A doctor's buggy and harness. Dr. N. Guhman, 1337 Carr st.

FOR SALE—Open and top buggies; open and top wagons; $25 to $75. 1600 N. Broadway. m12

FOR SALE—$75,000 worth of carriages, buggies, surreys, phaetons and park wagons of all styles at very low prices at Varney Carriage Co., 2009 to 2017 Morgan st. 12

FOR SALE—Light road wagon, best city make, first-class condition. Address G. 41, this office. s12

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, a top spring wagon, suitable for grocery or milk business. Call at 214 Elm street. m12

FOR SALE—Barouches, surreys, park wagons, phaetons, Jenny Linds, top and no-top buggies, 1 top delivery wagon, also 1 second-hand phaeton and 1 white chappel-top buggy, at Rapp & Long's, Nos. 111 and 113 S. 11th st.

L. EDISON, 839 N. 8th st., agent for the Rushville Road Cart; also, have second hand carts of other makes for sale. 12

PARTIES wishing their carriages painted and repaired for the season will do well to call on me before going elsewhere, as I make a specialty of painting and repairing. A. L. Edson, carriage builder, 818 and 820 N. 8th st. 12

IMPORTED English saddles and riding equipments for both ladies and gents. Also complete line of hand-made road harness, ranging from $13 upwards. Custom work a specialty, and in style and quality equal to any in this or any other market. Henry A. Hammel, 704 Pine st. 12

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

No. 213 N. 4th St.

Good Store Suitable for Gents' Furnishing Goods—Splendid Location.
Apply to
Chipley & Bartlett,
203 N. EIGHTH ST.

914 OLIVE ST.—For rent, near post-office, part of a nice store, shelved and with elegant show window, suitable for jewelry, gents' furnishings or similar business. s17

FOR RENT—Basement room in a bay window, suitable for doctor's office or dressmaking establishment. Ad. 3111 Clark av. s17

FOR LEASE—Store, Nos. 414 to 418 N. 6th st.; suitable for shoe factory or any business requiring 30,000 N. 6th st.; a good opening for first-class restaurant; large room on first floor, laundry and kitchen with rooms above. Apply to L. A. MOFFETT & CO., s17 622 Chestnut st. s19

FOR RENT—The factory building, northeast corner 15th and Chestnut sts., 42.6 feet by 110 feet three stories, containing 10,000 square feet of flooring, besides 5-foot cellar, windows and doors on north, west and south sides. Apply to SILAS BENT, 17 404 Market st.

FOR RENT—Store; No. 1 stand for grocery, drug store or confectionery. 502 S. Fourth st. f17

FOR RENT—Stable for 5 horses, with all conveniences. Ap. 1730 Franklin av. f17

BOARDING.

711 N. JEFFERSON AV.—Second and third story front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. s18

1114 PINE ST.—Private boarding; handsomely furnished front rooms; terms reasonable. s18

1300 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; day boarders wanted. 18

1912 OLIVE ST.—Large handsomely furnished 2d-story front room, with board, two gentlemen; late dinner; private family.

1919 OLIVE ST.—Two nicely furnished parlors, en suite or single, with first-class board. s18

2229 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms with board. Few day boarders accommodated. f13

2804 LOCUST ST.—Furnished rooms with board; also meals sent out. f15

FIRST-CLASS board; one or two handsomely furnished front rooms on 2d floor, with first-class accommodations; all modern conveniences; delightful locality; Grand av., near Franklin av.; adults only. Address J 41, this office. f18

TWO nicely furnished parlors, single or en suite; also other small rooms; also room-mate wanted at $22 50 per month; day boarders wanted. Mrs. Aken, 2102 Olive st. f18

WANTED—Little girl to board by a respectable lady, not under 6 years. D 41, this office. f18

GOOD Board and pleasant room for gentleman and wife, or two gents; reference exchanged. 1 34 Chouteau av. f18

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—Room in private family with board, or with day board convenient, by single young man; state price, etc. E 41, this office. f20

A GENTLEMAN would like board and room between 16th and 20th and Market and Walnut sts. E 39, this office. f20

WANTED—Furnished room and board for gent and wife, east of W. 20th st., bet. Webster and Herbert sts.; ref. ex. Ad. D 8, this office, until 10th inst.

WANTED—An unfurnished room and board in private family, where no references are required. Address N 38, this office. f20

WANTED—By quiet parties in retired neighborhood, furnished or unfurnished room, with board if possible. C 38, this office. f20

WANTED—Room and board in a strictly private, plain family, where there are no other boarders, in western portion of city, by a gentleman 12-year-old son; would prefer place where is stable-room for horse and buggy. O 35, this office. s20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—To buy an 8-room stone front residence, with every modern convenience; must be located in first-class neighborhood, west of Jefferson av. and between Laclede av. and Morgan st.; need not be new, nor is immediate possession required; stable attachment preferred; state full particulars and very lowest cash price. E 35, for 3 days.

WANTED—Nicely furnished room for occasional use, where no references will be required. Ad. N 40, this office. f21

WANTED—Nice furnished room down town, where no references will be required; state terms and particulars. O 24, this office. m21

WANTED—Two adjoining rooms, furnished or partially furnished, between 26th st., Grand av., Walnut st. and Franklin av.; refs. exchanged. Ad. with terms, J 33, this office. s21

WANTED—Gentleman wants a nicely furnished, comfortable room, with respectable people, where there are no other roomers or boarders and references will not be required. G 38, this office. f21

WANTED—To rent by careful, prompt tenant, house of 7 rooms, with modern conveniences, in western part of city; family of five; no small children. If location and terms suit would lease by the year. Ad., giving particulars, R 7, this office. 21

BOOKS.

DO not forget that all kinds of new books are sold at half price at Archer's, 818 Pine st.

WANTED—5,000 standard old books. Drop note to Dan Linanan, bookseller, 4th and Washington

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. C. E. TENNANT'S office, 704 Pine st.; 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. 34

DR. J. L. FITZPORTER—Offices, Nos. 203 S. 14th st. and 227 S. 7th st. Female diseases a specialty.

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. All personals not of a business nature five cents a line.

PERSONAL—Go to Weston's Bakery and Ladies' Lunch Room; everything first class. 1617 Olive st

PERSONAL—Persons wishing to dispose of their furniture and household goods will do well to call at Boylan, Leonori & Co., 1005 Olive st. 1

PERSONAL—The best 35c dinner in the city at Beseh's Restaurant, 7 N. 5th st. 1

PERSONAL—Good looking gent aged 31, with $200, about to go into business, wants to marry a respectable young lady this year. F 22, this office. w1

PERSONAL—Alex. Hunt; Please call at our office at once. Creve Coeur Ice Co. s1

PERSONAL—Divorces obtained cheaply, speedily and without publicity. Ad. Stanton, this office.

PERSONAL—With your oysters try a glass of home brew, at Montgomery's, 7th and Pine. s1

PERSONAL—Will lady in church Wednesday evening who noticed gent across the aisle and smiled when going out send a line to O 38, this office. f1

PERSONAL—B 31: Will meet you at Museum tonight at 8:15 p. m. Send address, if fail, to E. M., this office. f1

PERSONAL—Two young gents, only a short time in St. Louis, would like to form the acquaintance of two young ladies; object, social amusement. A 32, this office. f1

PERSONAL—A gentleman of wealth, from the East, who will be in St. Louis for some months, desires to make the acquaintance of a refined young lady, fond of amusements. S 40, this office. s1

PERSONAL—Two young gents, well-to-do, would like to make the acquaintance of two young ladies, under 20, to help them pass a few pleasant evenings; those employed during the day preferred. Address, makiness; appointment, T 40, this office.

PERSONAL—O 14: I ordered a bouquet and bring this eve.; if not at home, then to-morrow. f1

PERSONAL—The acquaintance of two vivacious young ladies by two young gentlemen of means; object social amusement. M 38, this office. f1

PERSONAL—Pearl, D 4: Letter in this office for you. f1

PERSONAL—Will lady that got in Washington av. cars at 18th st., and got off at 28th that noticed gent, send her address to W 38, this office.

PERSONAL—The acquaintance of a good looking young lady, blonde preferred, for the theater, drive and the dance; no trifles. A 40, this office. f1

PERSONAL—Hatchet: Saturday at 2 p. m. 1 2 4-6. f1

PERSONAL—Lou M.: Letter in this office for you. O 34. f

PERSONAL—Will the lady that spoke to gent on Sixth st. and had not time to go to place of meeting, appoint interview, as gent is very anxious to meet her? H 29, this office. s1

PERSONAL—L. M. 35: Your kind favor received. Call at this office for letter. Write again. f1

PERSONAL—"Novice": Letter at this office for you. A. M. s. f1

PERSONAL—D. F.: Call soon as possible; want to see you on important business. Miss B. f1

PERSONAL—G. W.—Call at this office for letter. L. H. f1

PERSONAL—Advice and consultation free upon all legal questions and in all law cases by E. M. Marsh, Office Merchants' Detective Associati on, 609 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo. An attorney who will practice in all the courts of the United States. 1

MUSICAL.

25 PIANOS and organs for rent or sale at $15 to $150, at 280 Locust st. 27

A LADY, thoroughly competent, wishes a few more scholars to instruct in piano music; terms $3 a quarter. J 34, this office. f27

FOR SALE—A Hallett & Davis Piano, fine tone, in good repair; price, $175; can be seen at No. 8, Shaw av. Place. f27

MUSIC copied or transposed in any key. E 24, this office. s27

GOOD 2d-hand cabinet organ, $45. W. R. Babcock, 1609 (new number) Franklin av.

BANJO LESSONS $6 per term, at 2745 Papin st. J. F. McCarron. s27

PIANO in good order, cover and stool, $50. 1919 S. Broadway. s27

WANTED—Scholars for piano by a gentleman teacher; terms reasonable; first-class ref. R 37, this office. w27

PIANOS in good order; cover and stool $50. 1919 S. Broadway. s27

WANTED—To buy for cash, second-hand pianos and organs. Old No. 1619 Franklin av., new No. 1517½. 27

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—$650 building loan; will pay 5 per cent interest; monthly payments. N 27, this office. s25

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

SILVERWARE,
20 per cent. less than general prices.
THEO. EAGLE, Fourth and Pine.

POP CORN
Wanted, on the ear or shelled.
Blanke & Bro. Candy Co.,
608, 610, 612 Market Street.

WANTED—Second-hand iron show case stand, 6 to 8 feet long. Ad. E 39, this office. s26

WANTED—To buy—Stock of general merchandise. Parties desiring quick sale address B 41, this office. s26

WANTED—Second-hand roller desk and book case combined; also, wardrobe; must be first-class and cheap. Ad. J 40, this office. s26

WANTED—Second-hand business writing desk or secretary; walnut preferred. Add. O 36, this office. f26

WANTED—To buy a nearly new bed-room suite; price from $25 to $30. D 36, this office. f26

WANTED—First-class second-hand billiard table, 4½x9, with or without fixtures. P. O. box 294, Bunker Hill, Ill. w26

HILTON'S new restaurant will be found at 510 Chestnut st. Best dinner in city 25c; supper and breakfast bill of fare at reduced prices. 26

EDUCATIONAL.

REPOUSSE or hammered brass; lessons $1. No 11 S. 23d st. s29

Shorthand, Penmanship, etc. MARTIN'S 618 and 620 Olive st. Est. 1876. Graduates assisted to positions. Trial lessons free.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Friday, February 29, a gold ear-ring, set with coral fuchsia. Finder will receive liberal reward by returning to 3032 Easton av. s26

LOST—Two breastpins, in a box with Mermon & Jaccard's name on box, on Monday evening, in Nugent's or on Washington avenue cars. Ad. 2804 Locust st. f28

LOST—Certificate No. 1572 of membership Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.; application has been made for duplicate; of no value to any but owner. Finder will be liberally rewarded on return to U. J. Livingston, 9 Benton place. 26

FINANCIAL.

$50 TO loan; must have good security; by private party. O 40, this office. s27

A PRIVATE party wishes to make loans on furniture without removal and collaterals; terms moderate, and business transactions fair and confidential; loans will be made from $3 to $1,000 in amount, and time be given to suit the parties. E 26, this office. s31

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds, will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security. Parties wishing advances will be treated fairly, and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1969 Morgan st. 21

$25 AND UPWARDS loaned on furniture without removal; lowest rates; business confidential. C. F. Betts, 208 N. 8th st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$25,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,000 on City and County real estate.
JOHN LADY, No. 305 Olive st.

MONEY LOANED, in sums to suit by private party, on household goods, etc., at equitable rates; business confidential. Ad. Security, this office.

MONEY loaned on household goods, pianos, etc., without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. J. H. Vette, Notary Public, 619 Chestnut st. 16

MONEY LOANED—On furniture in residence; business confidential; no charge for making loan. Brolaski & Voorhis, 603 Pine. 21

MONEY to loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry, guns, pistols, musical instruments and all other personal property in sums from 25 cents to $5,000, at S. Vandalia's, 12 and 14 S. 4th st. 21

MONEY TO LOAN—From $1,000 to $10,000 on city real estate, without commission. Charles Kuhn, 720 Pine st.

ALL SORTS.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
All Grades of Gold and Silver Cases.
THEO. EAGLE, Fourth and Pine.

ALL the newest and most artistic designs in paper hangings, window shades, pictures, frames, cornices, etc., cheap at Stephens' 914 N. Fifth street.

APPLE CIDER—Guaranteed strictly pure juice. Geo. W. Hilliard, Brighton, Ill. 32

A THOUSAND business cards, $1. A HOWARD SCOTT, Printer, 1732 Franklin av.

BUY your scales at Baumann Scale Warehouse; the cheapest place in the city. 122 and 124 Market st.

BUSINESS men desiring short-hand correspondents and type-writers are supplied free at Martin's Short-hand and Type-writing Institute, 618 Olive st. 22

BUTTER CHEESE. LARD. EGGS. WM. N. TIVY. 674 N. Second St. HONEY.

D. STRAWBRIDGE, pattern and model-maker; wood and metal. 411 Morgan st., city.

Grand Central Baths,
Two Blocks West of New Custom House, on Olive Street, No. 1117.

TURKISH and all MEDICATED BATHS. "High Class" complexions cleared. Malaria removed. Many ills common to our climate avoided by occasionally visiting our health and comfort-giving resort. Your physician will tell you the same. J. P. THOMAS.

JOHN, recently with A. C. Peckham, has opened at the doors of the Health Office Saloon, at 119 N. 4th st. Come and see me. s32

LIFE-SIZE crayon portraits, $15. Send postal to "ARTIST," 2644 Olive st., and have him call with sample of work. s32

WANTED—Man or colored girl to play piano at nights, at 110 N. 4th st. s27

PRESERVATION OF WALLS.

Stone fronts cleaned and disintegration prevented. New brick work kept clean and mortar joints preserved; old fronts renovated and made to look new; damp walls permanently cured. T. Hunt, 413 North Twelfth st. 32

PARROTS, singing birds, pet animals, gold fish, bird cages, bird seed, mocking bird food, etc. A. Bohne, 625 Olive st.

VASKI & CO., 1317 Franklin av., invite the attention of the public to their world-renowned "Swiss Health Bitters." They also keep a full line of the finest wines and liquors, at wholesale and retail, to be found in the city. Give them a call. 32

STORAGE.

STORAGE—For furniture, clean, dry and cheap. Moving and repairing. John W. Spargo, 806 N. 6th.

BEST storage for furniture; clean, dry and lowest rates. J. B. Brolaski, 603 Pine st. 26

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—A young man of 23, employed in a wholesale house during the day, wishes a situation from 7 p. m. to 11 p. m., that will pay him reasonably; can post books or will do other work. N 31, this office. 136

WANTED—A No. 1 good bookkeeper wants situation at once.; at $50. B 34, this office. s36

WANTED—Situation by a young man of 21 in some office or assistant bookkeeper; best of references given. 816 N. 23d st. f36

WANTED—Dressmaker, first-class fitter and draper, desires engagements in families. 22 S. 18th str. f36

WANTED—Good, reliable book-keeper wants place at once; No. 1 references; low figures. W 37, this office. 136

WANTED—Situation by a young man of 25 as assistant book-keeper, and to do general office work. Ad. M 38, this office. s36

WANTED—Young man with the best of refs. desires position as book-keeper or assistant bookkeeper with a good St. Louis house. Ad. E. S. Baker, general delivery, St. Louis. w36

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Situations Wanted, Male and Female, not exceeding three lines, are inserted free.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—By a young man of 22, a situation as collector, or anything to do; out-door work; can furnish the very best references and is well acquainted in the city. Ad. Collector, this office. 37

WANTED—By an experienced notion and furnishing goods salesman a position; established trade in Southern Illinois and North Missouri. A No. 1 references. Address K 13, this office. 37

WANTED—By an experienced drygoods salesman, a situation; can give the very best refs. S 19, this office. 37

WANTED—A situation by the first of April in a dry goods store by a young man who has had one year's experience. Ad. Charles, P. O. Box 396, Wellsville, Ohio. f37

WANTED—By a German, situation in a grocery; has had experience. Wm. H., 819 Market st.

WANTED—By a shipping and bill clerk, a position; will go out of the city if necessary. N 36, this office. f37

WANTED—Situation by a man of 5 years' experience in books, stationery and music, wholesale or retail. L 37, this office. f37

WANTED—Position as traveling salesman in Texas; well acquainted in the State; six years on road there; best of ref. S 34, this office. f37

WANTED—Situation by a good wholesale or retail clothing stock keeper or packer. W 36, this office. f37

WANTED—Situation in a wholesale drug store by an experienced business man (German). Z 17, this office. f37

WANTED—Young man of good character and ability, with good refs., wants situation to learn railroad work; has had some experience. Ad. W 39, this office. s37

WANTED—Situation by a young man to work in a grocery store; has experience; speaks English and German. Call at N. E. corner 17th and Franklin avenue. s37

WANTED—By young man, situation as clerk or light porter; not afraid of work. Ad. B 39, this office. s37

WANTED—Situation by a registered German and English druggist; 12 years' experience; good refs. Ad. S 38, this office. s37

WANTED—An experienced grocery drummer wants to engage with some good house; don't care what territory. R 40, this office. s37

WANTED—Situation as salesman, entry clerk or storekeeper, by a young man of 21; speaks English and German; best references. M 40, this office. s37

WANTED—Situation in a drug store by a young man of 19; has had one year's experience; speaks German; salary no object. K 40, this office. s37

WANTED—Situation by the first of April in a dry goods store by a young man who has had one year's experience. Charles, P. O. Box, 396, Wellsville, Ohio. f37

The Trades.

WANTED—Position as stationary engineer in mill or factory; best ref. F 34, this office. f38

WANTED—Position as saw filer in either saw or planing mill. Ad. E 34, this office. f38

WANTED—Young man 20 years old having 2 years exp. at carpenters trade wants steady situation; wages $8 per week. Ad. B 34, this office. f38

WANTED—Situation by a good experienced blacksmith or tool-maker. Ad. S 38, this office. f38

WANTED—Situation to run small engine or fire; several years experience. Ad. P 37, this office. f38

WANTED—Situation by first-class fireman, competent to take charge of stationary engine. N 39, this office. s38

WANTED—No. 1 painter and varnisher desires a situation. Ad. O. K., 2132 Adams st. s38

WANTED—Letterer and ornamental painter desires situation. Ad. S. S., 2132 Adams st. s38

Concames and Drivers.

WANTED—Situation to drive a wagon by a man who is not afraid of work. C 36, this office. f39

WANTED—Situation by a young German to drive a wagon or to attend to horse and buggy. L 36, this office. f39

WANTED—Situation by a young colored man, well acquainted in the city; is a good coachman; holds a recommendation from last employer; will work cheap. N 38, this office. f39

WANTED—By a young man, a situation to drive carriage in private family; has had experience; will work around the house. L 35, this office. f39

Cooks.

WANTED—Situation by first-class cook and baker; best reference given. P 35, this office. f40

WANTED—Second cook of two year's experience desires a situation; good ref. A. Walter, 2730 Wright st. f40

WANTED—By a young man; good situation as coachman in private family; best city ref. E 32, this office. s39

Stenographers.

WANTED—By a stenographer, writing 125 words per minute, a position. H 60, this office. 41

WANTED—First-class stenographer and typewriter wants a position. M 27, this office. w41

Boys.

WANTED—Boy 17 years of age wishes a situation driving a delivery wagon. M 35, this office. f42

WANTED—Situation by a girl of 14 years to take care of children and assist with housework. 1353 N. 7th st. f42

WANTED—Boy wishes a situation in real estate office; has been in the business; can furnish best of ref. A 37, this office. f42

WANTED—Boy wishes a situation of any kind; not afraid of work; can furnish best of ref. Ad. D 37, this office. f42

WANTED—Situation by boy of 17, work in wholesale house or office; writes fair hand; ref. if req. G 35, this office. f42

WANTED—By a boy of 16, writing a plain hand; a situation of any kind, who is not afraid of work. Ad. A. F., 2609 N. 9th st. f42

WANTED—Boy of 15 wishes a situation in a dental office; has had some experience; can get ref. if req. C 34, this office. f42

WANTED—Situation by a boy of 18 to finish bricklaying. K 33, this office. f42

WANTED—A steady situation of any kind by a boy 18; willing to work; well acquainted with the city. H 33, this office. f42

WANTED—Situation by a boy of 15 years; writes a fair hand; figures well. Ad. D 33, this office.

WANTED—Boy 18 years old wishes to drive delivery wagon or to learn some good trade; refs. fur. G 39, this office. s42

WANTED—Situation by a youth of 16 with two years' experience at printing. A 38, this office.

WANTED—By a boy of 16, situation in a real estate office or wholesale house; writes a fair hand and can furnish references. Address A. F., 2609 N. 9th st. s42

WANTED—By a boy of 16, situation to learn carriage trimming; can give the best of references. D 40, this office. s42

WANTED—By a youth of 18, situation to learn some good trade, draughtsman preferred. B 40, this office. s42

WANTED—By a boy of 16 years, situation in some office or store; writes a fair hand, Q 40, this office. s42

Miscellaneous.

A NEWSPAPER and specialty advertising solicitor of eleven years' experience will be open for an engagement on the 10th inst.; salary or commission; also has six years' experience as newspaper writer and correspondent. A 41, this office. f43

WANTED—By a man of experience, a legitimate business to handle, or will do any kind of deskwork. E 40, this office. s42

WANTED—Three young Germans who are experienced in gardening and farming, speak English and understand care of horses; want situation. Inquire at St. Louis Hotel. 509 S. 2d st. s43

WANTED—Situation by a young man as hostler in city or country; can give refs. F 40, this office. s43

WANTED—Situation by a man willing to work; wages no object. Address E. Allen, 1327 Poplar st. s43

WANTED—Situation of any kind; willing to put up $10 for honesty. A. O. Buchanan, 12 N. 7th st. s43

WANTED—By a young man, work of any kind; can give good reference. Address L 38, this office. s43

WANTED—Situation by two young men, to wait on gentlemen or attend office; good ref.; No. 8 Moore st., city. s43

WANTED—Situation by German and English speaking man and wife, as managers of any business; reference furnished. Address H 36, this office. s43

WANTED—Situation by a bartender; eight years' exp.; good city ref. Ap. at 21st and Randolph, over grocery store. s43

WANTED—Situation by a young man as cigar packer; three years' experience. Ap. 2041 S. 7th st. s43

WANTED—Situation of any kind, by a young man; understands care horses. Address F. 39, this office. s43

WANTED—Situation by a young man, with a private family; understands care of horses. F 39, this office. s43

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A young man 18 years old, would like to get work in a foundry. Ad. C 35, this office. s43

WANTED—Situation of any kind to make money. Charley Sumner, 1707 Olive st. s43

WANTED—Situation by an experienced cashier and the care of horses and cows; is single, and can furnish good city refs. Ad. A 35, this office. 37

WANTED—Employment of any kind by a well-educated German 23 years of age; is sober and willing to work. Ad. S 37, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation by a boy of 14 in some kind of an office; can give reference. P 34, this office. f43

WANTED—Day or night employment by a young man; best reference. Address R 36, this office. f43

WANTED—An expert teacher of architecture and drawer of plans who can give evening instructions; state terms. Address K 36, this office. f43

WANTED—Good writer wants writing to do at home at any price. H 34, this office. f43

WANTED—Situation by young man to tend stock, yard and nursery and orchard trees. J 36, this office. w43

WANTED—Situation by a young man of 21 in some saloon or grocery business; best of references given. O. S., 1636 Franklin av. f43

WANTED—Situation by a young man of 23 years as porter, or other work; can give ref. S 35, this office. f43

WANTED—Situation as collector in any business; can give best of ref. Ad., for one week, J. P., 713 Chestnut st. f43

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Drug clerk with one or two years' exp. German preferred. Ad. K. 39, this office. s4

WANTED—Young man acquainted with the retail tea and coffee business, to work in store; must have good references. Address, stating wages wanted, H 41, this office. s54

The Trades.

MECHANICAL Drawings for shops or patent office promptly executed; also drawing taught; the student follows. Geo. Crehore, 21 S. 4th st.

PAPER-HANGERS wanted at Stephens', 914 N. 1st st. 58

WANTED—Two metal pattern fliers. Peter White av. (new No.) s56

WANTED—Good furniture repairer and upholsterer at Yandell Stove and Fur. Co., immediately, 2623 Franklin av. f58

WANTED—Good bread and cake baker; good place and steady job. Correspond with N. Nesbit, White Hall, Ill. s58

Boys.

WANTED—Strong boy to work around the house and take care of horses; wages $8 and board. Inquire at 312 S. 5th st. f61

WANTED—Boy of 15 or 17, with refs. Apply at St. James Hotel Cigar Stand. f61

Miscellaneous.

TO THOSE that want help or situations as collectors, assistant book-keeper, time or stock-keeper, bill, entry or general office clerks and engineers, conductors, firemen, watchmen, teamsters, porters, janitors and all trades and positions, apply to Commercial Employment Agency, 22 N. 4th st., rooms 4 and 5.

WANTED—Neat single young man who knows how to make all kinds of lunch at 819 Washington av. f62

WANTED—Good experience yardman and also a man to work in laundry; only good men need apply. Moser Hotel, Pine near 8th st. f62

WANTED—Good man for dining-room; colored preferred. 2102 Olive st. f62

WANTED—Young man of good address

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Cooks.

WANTED—Situation by a good cook, washer and ironer, or cook in a small family; can give good reference. Call at 1939 Pine st. f49

WANTED—First-class cook wants situation in private family or boarding-house. Call at 1229 St. Charles st., second floor, for three days. f49

WANTED—Situation to do plain cooking or chamber work. Call at 1016 Washington av. f49

WANTED—Situation by a first-class cook in private family. J 39, this office. s49

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation by a respectable woman to do kitchen or any kind of work. Call at 804 North 14th street. s57

WANTED—Situations by two girls for restaurant. W. N., 812 Chestnut st. f52

WANTED—Situation by an experienced chamber-maid, who can give best of reference. Call at 1321 Lucas place. f52

WANTED—Girl with boy 3 years old wants situation in family; will work cheap. Ad for one week J. C., East St. Louis, Ill. Box 347. f52

General Housework.

VERY FINE.

Neselrode Ice Cream. Neselrode Pudding. Some-thing new by L. Mohr, confectioner, cor. 15th and Cheatnut av. f6

WANTED—Girl to do general housework in small family. Call at 3565 Olive st. s95

WANTED—Good girl for general housework at 2339 Whittemore place. s86

WANTED—German girl; must be good cook, washer and ironer; bring refs. Family four. No children. Ap. 2929 Dayton str. s86

WANTED—Girl for general housework; German pref. 1121 N. 18th (old number). f86

WANTED—German girl for general housework; small family; ref. req. 1539 Wash. s86

WANTED—Girl for light housework, one that can sleep at home. 1921 Howard st., 2 1-floor flat. s6

WANTED—Good girl for general housework at 2725 Carr av. f56

WANTED—Good girl for general housework at 2861 Market st. s56

WANTED—An experienced German or swede girl for general housework; ref. req.; good wages and good home to competent girl. Call at 2509 Cass av. (new No.) s56

WANTED—A girl to take care of children and do general housework. Call at 1409 N. 7th st. f56

WANTED—Good, steady girl to assist at general housework in small family; wages $7 per month. 3132 N. 22d st. f56

Cooks.

WANTED—German girl who knows how to cook, wash and iron; wages from $12 to $15 per month. 4884 Finney av. Take little yellow car on Washington av. s56

WANTED—A good cook at 2221 Lucas place, well recommended. f55

WANTED—German or colored girl to cook, wash and iron; must be competent, neat in her kitchen and well room needed. Apply at 3507 Chestnut st. f55

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Girls—Three more experienced machinists on fine jeans pants. Steady work for good hands the year round and best wages. 1821 Cologne st. s49

Nurses.

WANTED—Respectable elderly woman to assist in care of infant. Ap. immediately at 3836 Olive st. s57

WANTED—Good nurse girl, one who will assist with light housework. Apply 116 N. Twelfth st.

WANTED—A competent, tidy nurse, with ref., for one child 2 years old. German preferred. 2324 Pine st. f56

WANTED—Girl or woman to assist with children and up-stairs work. J. B. Johnson, 2400 Thomas st. f56

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Woman to cook and assist with housework. Swede preferred. Apply at 2633 Pine st.

WANTED—Dining-room girl; $12 per month. 1539 Center Place, near Lafayette Park. s51

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—Agents for the Universal Self-Instructor; the most rapid selling book out. Apply at once. Rice & Farrington, 209 S. 8th st. f53

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Largest and best assortment of agents' goods at lowest prices. Novelty Company, 609 Walnut st. f3

ANY MAN making less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business; $1 samples fast-selling goods free to persons who mean business; inexperienced persons meet with success; papers for stamp. B. E. Merrill & Co., Chicago. f3

WANTED—Five energetic men as subscription canvassers for daily paper; city work; good money for honest work. Address, giving name and residence, Roxy, this office. f3

QUEEN PROTECTOR.—Unprecedented inducements offered lady agents for this new rubber undergarment for ladies. Address, with stamp, Ladies' Undergarment Company, 8 S. May st., Chicago.

DOCTOR WHITTIER

617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A regular graduate of two medical colleges, has been long engaged in the treatment of Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases than any other physician in St. Louis, as city papers show and all old residents know. Consultation at office or by mail, free and invited. A friendly talk or opinion costs nothing. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment medicine can be sent by mail or express everywhere. Curable cases guaranteed; where doubt exists it is frankly stated. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness, Mercurial and other affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Impurities and Poisoning, Skin Affections, Old Sores, Ulcers, Impediments to Marriage, Rheumatism, Piles. Especial attention to cases from over-worked brain and Surgical Cases.

Diseases arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure or Indulgence, producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight or Perverted Vision, Defective Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Unfitness to Marry, Melancholy, Dyspepsia, Restlessness, Loss of Spirits, Pains in the Back, etc., are treated with unparalleled success. Treatment, without hindrance to business, safe, sure and permanent. Sent everywhere by mail or express. 8 to 8.

It is self-evident that a physician paying attention to a class of cases attains great skill, every known appliance is resorted to, and the proved good remedies of all ages are used. A whole house for office purposes and all are treated skilfully. Knowing what to do, no experiments are made.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

200 PAGES. Illustrated in cloth and gilt binding 50c. money or postage, same paper covers 25c. This book contains all the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know, large editions, 50,000 each, sold every few mos. Health, Beauty, Happiness are promoted by its advice. Paper covers 25c.

Dr. JACQUES,

705 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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A REGULAR GRADUATE, whose life long experience, practical method of treatment, and pure medicines, insure speedy and permanent cures. Consultation Free. Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. No Fee Until Benefited.

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A Sample.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Boy, do you go to school?" asked a stranger of a bootblack at the Post Office, Saturday.

"Yes, sir."

"Do you learn anything?"

"Well, I should remark!"

"Give us a sample."

"Well, the Amazon River is the largest river in the world, the tiger is found in Brazil, and I'll shine your butes fur a nickel!"

He shone.

THE LAND OF THE AFTERNOON.

An old man sits in his garden chair,
Watching the sunlit Western sky,
What sees he in the blue depth there,
Where only the Isles of Memory lie?
There are princely castles and towers high,
There are gardens fairer than human ken,
There are happy children thronging by,
Radiant women and stately men,
Singing with voices of sweet alume
The songs of the Land of the Afternoon.

The old man watches a form of cloud
That floats where the azure islands are,
And he sees a homestead gray and loved,
And a hand that beckons him afar.
O, cheek of roses and hair of gold!
O, eyes of heaven's divinest blue!
Long have ye laid in the graveyard mold—
But love is infinite, love is true:
He will find her—yes—it must be soon;
They will meet in the Land of the Afternoon

The sky has changed, and a wreck of cloud
Is driving athwart its troubled face,
The golden mist is a trailing shroud;
It is cold and bleak in the garden-place.
The old man smiles and droops his head,
The thin hair blows from his wrinkled brow,
The sunset radiance has appeared
O'er every wasted feature now;
One sigh exhales like a breath in June—
He has found the Land of the Afternoon.

EMILIA.

The Morganatic Wife Who Accompanied Napoleon Disguised as an Aide.

From Le Figaro, February 23.

There are still many persons in Salzburg who knew Emily Victorine, Baroness of Wolfsberg (for our heroine died only in 1845), and who remember having had their curiosity excited by her mysterious deportment and her solitary promenades on the country roads. She had also the singular habit of riding a donkey, a very puny creature, which she occasionally likewise attached to an elegant basket phaeton,—one of the last relics of her former splendor. To see her passing in this queer equipage,—to see her attired in frayed, wornout, faded garments, which told a strange story of royal want—to behold her long, thin, but haughty face, framed in by long gray curls, it was easy to divine the sad romance of her life, and impossible not to bow down in melancholy respect before that fallen majesty.

It was in 1805 that the young Emilia, daughter of a miner of Idria, first saw Napoleon. She was presented to him by her adopted father, a secretary in the artillery department, whose headquarters were then at the Castle of Schœnbrunn. It is a well-known fact that the Emperor resided at the castle during the Austrian campaign. Emilia was at that time in all the splendor of her twentieth year. Tall and slender she was; and with her blonde hair falling like a river of gold over her goddess-like shoulders, she at once made a great impression on Napoleon—who seized the first opportunity to make her a formal declaration.

Strange as it may seem, the young girl, although pernaps somewhat dazzled by such unexpected homage, in nowise abandoned her scruples, and naively demanded of the Emperor nothing less than marriage! Cæsar pretended to yield to this ultimatum, and cheerfully went through the mockery of a religious ceremony, at which the Comte de Montholon fone of the Emperor's aide-de-camps, and afterward his companion at Saint Helena), is said to have assisted.

Some days after this exceedingly morganatic union he was obliged to leave for Munich, where Eugene de Beauharnais was to be affianced to a Bavarian princess. Napoleon brought Emilia in his suite, but incognito; for the Empress Josephine, who had just come from France, watched her husband with a jealous anxiety that was but too often justified.

At the end of January, 1806, the beautiful Austrian moved to Paris, and is said to have kept herself hidden in one of the street apartments of the Tuileries where Talma—according to another and more doubtful legend—used to give the Cæsar certain famous lessons in deportment. It is at least incontestable that the fair recluse condemned herself with joy to a life of absolute secrecy—a sort of retreat only broken by the visits of a very few of the Emperor's friends. When Napoleon again bestrode his battle-steed, he was accompanied to the frontier by Josephine; but once upon the other side of the frontier, the morganatic wife resumed her rights. She cut off her beautiful bright hair, and assumed masculine attire in order to attach herself the better to her lover's destinies. The battle of Jena, the triumphal entry into Berlin, the march upon Warsaw, the victories of Eylau and Friedland,—finally, the peace of Tilsitt—all those glorious and bloody episodes of the Napoleonic epopæia cast their splendors and their shadows athwart the life of the Austrian miner's daughter.

One day her victorious lover gave her a ring upon which were inscribed these words: "Cette reponse console mais ne SUFIT pas." This enigmatical motto, whose original orthography we must respect, would seem to suggest a passing love-quarrel; at all events it indicates on the part of the donor a much deeper feeling than he usually exhibited to the objects of his caprices.

In July, 1807, Napoleon returned from Dresden to Paris, and Emilia resumed her claustral life until the breaking out of the Spanish war. Once more she followed Napoleon—thus advantageously replacing the Little Red Man, with whom, however, the old camp legend may yet satisfactorily identify her. In March, 1809, we find her again in Austria, and even at Schœnbrunn, where Napoleon leaves her in order to triumph at Wagram. She has abandoned her military disguise, and allowed her golden hair to float again over her white shoulders.

In the month of October following, she reentered Paris accompanied by her master. The marriage of Napoleon with Marie-Louise necessarily relegated Emilia to obscurity. The newly wedded pair lived at Compiegne in public splendor, at Saint Cloud, and at the Tuileries, while the morganatic wife seemed to have become utterly forgotten. Her whereabouts was known only to Constant, the valet-de-chambre, and to Roustan, the Mameluke.

But—curious phenomenon!—scarcely had the Russian campaign opened than Emilia reappeared at Napoleon's side. Step by step she followed all the terrible course of that savage war. At Smolensko, at Moscow, in the icy tempests, throughout that dismal rout wherein the Grande Armee melted away, she guarded with heroic fidelity the post to which she had been consigned.

This strange union, formed between two victories, and which had become ennobled and stronger through years of battle, was definitely broken only at Fontainebleau. Before addressing that ever-memorable farewell address to his veteran guards, Napoleon went to bid Emilia farewell. He had created her Baroness of Wolfsburg, and had assured her a comfortable future by depositing in an English banking-house the sum of one million of francs, whereof Emilia was to receive the yearly interest. The documents relating to this arrangement were intrusted to the keeping of her adopted father, who had in the meantime become a counselor in the war-office and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Emilia did not see Napoleon again during the Hundred Days. While he was pining away at Saint Helena, she married a Viennese lawyer named Schœnauer. But our amazon could not submit easily to the prosaic conditions of her new life. In 1850 she applied for and obtained a divorce.

From that moment began the long martyrdom of her life. After Napoleon's death, the Austrian office-holder, to whom the management of Emilia's million had been intrusted, managed to squander more than two-thirds of it. What was even worse, he refused to remember anything about a collection of jewels that Emilia had confided to his honor. The poor woman left Vienna, and accompanied by her mother and sister, sought a new home at B..... upon the Lake of Constance, where she bought a little cottage, and resolved to end her days there in peace.

But she had reckoned without Love, and Love changed her plans. She became suddenly enamored of a young physician, and married him notwithstanding a notable difference in age. She was then forty and her husband only twenty-six. In a short time he was appointed Department Surgeon at Strasburg, and he went thither, taking his wife along with him. She still possessed about 100,000 francs, which she had saved, and received an annuity of $20,000 francs. Unfortunately this annuity was suddenly stopped; the adopted father of Emilia had committed suicide by jumping out of his own room window after having burnt all his papers. He had squandered the whole fortune of his ward. This was a cruel trial for Emilia, who was then entering her forty-seventh year. Nevertheless, she might have lived in a sort of gilded mediocrity if she could have resolved to rid herself of her property in houses, horses and her costly and useless retinue. But this sacrifice was above her strength; and a curious fact, which well illustrates her peculiar character, was her persistent clinging to her menagerie, in which there lived together fraternally a legion of monkeys and parrots, sixty-two singing birds and thirty-two dogs. A resident of Salzburg who knew her at that time speaks of her as an old monomaniac of cabalistic appearance measuring out bread to her servants, and feeding her dogs from silver plates. When one of these animals died he was buried in the garden and a marble tomb erected over his grave.

In 1839 the surgeon died, and poverty entered the home of the "Little Empress." She sold or pawned her robes, her jewelry and her furniture. The sale of her house involved her in a law suit which consumed her last resources. Her chattels were attached, and, to her great grief, the remainder of her menagerie—five parrots, eight singing birds, two turtle doves, eight peacocks and twelve dogs—was sold at public sale. She made no effort to struggle against her bad fortune, as if hoping to the last that a miracle—such as the resurrection of her imperial lover—would save her. And when ruin had come, at last she lost her pride to such a degree as even to ask for alms. She especially solicited the intervention of the Archbishop of Salzburg, who declined, and replied to her that her situation was of too peculiar a character and the source of her fortune too impure to render it possible for any prelate to decently grant her protection.

The "Comtesse aux Chiens" as she was called by the people, did not allow herself to be discouraged. She even dared to make a direct application to Marie Louise, and the widow of Napoleon actually granted her a pension of a thousand francs, which—it may be parenthetically observed—demonstrates the historical reality of the ties which united Emilia to the Emperor. However, she may have been encouraged by this first success, she began to persecute the Princess with her selfish supplications, and thus wrested pecuniary assistance from her on many occasions, and even tried to obtain an audience of her illustrious protectress while the latter was on a journey to Salzburg.

This last favor was refused her. Without being at all brilliant, her situation was by no means desperate. Besides the annual pension and the occasional gratuities of which I have already spoken, Emilia also had an allowance of 200 francs a year from the Widow's Fund. She still retained her passionate love for dogs and birds, and lived with them in sickening promiscuity in a miserable hovel, whereof the sole furniture consisted of a bed and a few chairs.

The authorities at last took a hand in this state of affairs. A guardian was appointed to take care of the "Comtessee aux Chiens." She was indignant at the idea of having thus excited public pity, and loudly declared that the Emperor should grant her her rightful allowance and enable her to live according to her rank. In the numerous petitions which she addressed to the court she spoke in extravagant terms of her lost beauty—that beauty that had fascinated the master of the world, and complained that the widow of Napoleon was left in distress. But all the money sent to her was wasted on her dogs. She became at last horribly filthy in her habits; and the authorities had already determined to place her in an asylum when she died, at the age of sixty years in April, 1845.

RENE MALLIET.

Child Killers.

The Novoe Vremya warns Russian mothers of a new religious sect which has given several proofs of its existence in Rostov, on the Don, an officer engaged a middle-aged nurse for his three-year-old son. She was very attentive and seemed fond of the child, but after two months she suddenly left the situation and the town. The child began to all the very next day, lost its memory, and suffered from continual drowsiness. A week later it died without having been really ill. The corpse was placed in the coffin, when a young Jewess burst into the house, threw herself upon the child, and crying bitterly said: "The same woman poisoned my child. She was my nurse before, and now she has murdered your poor boy!" The woman spoke the truth. It has been found that in Rostov there is a society of child murderers, who poison children by means of narcotics. They are instigated to do so by a fanatical woman, who says, "It is every woman's duty to spare the evils of life to as many children as possible, and to make them share in the bliss of heaven before the earth has contaminated their souls."

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

It is a small subject, but one worth mentioning, that the tiny little bonnet is to continue in fashion throughout the spring and summer.

Dress suits of elastic cloth, similar to the material of which ladies' Jerseys are made, are now worn by the London swells.

New salad bowls of china are in the form of a head of lettuce with the center "scooped out." They are "English"—hence their popularity.

Fire screens, made of large photographic views on glass, all inclosed in a walnut frame, are the "latest thing out."

Some of the new spring outdoor costumes will be trimmed in feathers, and Mrs. Langtry has already appeared in one.

Goblets of half-globe pattern, beautifully engraved, and having long, narrow stems, are shown among new imported goods.

Modistes predict an increase of bustle, and point to the newest fashion plates in the accepted French magazines.

"Gentlemen will wear gloves—all others must," will be the fashionable edict when another season comes round.

Would-be fashionable women now have their names on visiting cards read in full—"Mrs. Mary Dusenbury Smith."

Memorandum books for gentlemen, of alligator skin, oblong in shape, have inscribed on it, "Don't you forget it."

Hatters say the spring tile will be a trifle more English than the headgear now worn by those who have never crossed the Atlantic.

An authority on fashions says the girl of the period's summer hat will be very "rakish." This information is not at all surprising.

Florists are now rubbing their hands in anticipation of the prices they will be able to extort during Easter week.

In Paris, the moment ordinary shops reproduce the styles in dress, whatever they may be, the great artists among the modistes have already dropped them.

Milady now has her portrait painted by a celebrated artist on a plaque, which is hung up in the drawing room where any idiot can see it.

Mrs. Parvenu heard that Roman fever was quite fashionable this winter, and although she has never been to Europe, she tells her friends she has got it bad.

Upright celery dishes or vases are out of fashion and now you must have a flat glass dish, no matter if it does remind you of hotel and restaurant service.

Some very pretty and stylish costumes—tailor made, of course—will be displayed at the roller skating classes which begin at Irving Hall on Wednesday under fashionable auspices.

WELL'S MAY APPLE (Liver) PILLS 10 and 25c.

THE GIRDLE OF FRIENDSHIP.

She gathered at her slender waist
The beauteous robe she wore;
Its folds a golden belt embraced,
One rose-hued gem it bore.

The girdle shrank; its lessening round
Still kept the shining gem,
But now her flowing locks it bound,
A lustrous diadem.

And narrower still the circlet grew:
Behold! a glittering band,
Its roseate diamond set anew,
Her neck's white column spanned.

Suns rise and set; the straining clasp
The shortened links resist,
Yet flashes in a bracelet's grasp
The diamond, on her wrist.

At length, the round of changes past,
The thieving years could bring,
The jewel, glittering to the last,
Still sparkles in a ring.

So, link by link, our friendships part,
So loosen, break and fall,
A narrowing zone; the loving heart
Lives changeless through them all.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

WHAT AILS THE COUNTRY.

Lime Kiln Views of the Troubles That Afflict the Body Politic.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Gem'len," said Brother Gardner as the triangle sounded, "Ebery day o' my life I h'ar complaints about our pollytics, our religun, our skules, our society, our amusements an' our system of gov'ment. Sumthin' must be wrong wid our hull system of existence. What ails it? Dat am the queshun I propose to have discussed heah to-night in all its bearins', an' I ax Sir Isaac Walpole to take the floah and lead off."

SIR ISAAC TOES THE MARK.

"I has reflected a heap on dis subjick," began the well-known orator as he slid off his splint-bottomed chair. "E'er since I war' 10 y'ars ole I has felt dat sumthin' was wrong wid de way dis kentry was diskivered, settled up an' run. Jist what perticklar thing it was has puzzled me for ever sixty y'ars, but I has at las' got my mind made up. As a nashun we am too aspirin' an' ambishus. We want to git ahead too fast; we want to acquire wealth and power too quickly. I see and feel it in myself an' all aroun' me. I orter be satisfied wid a six hundred dollar house an' lot, good rag carpet on de floors, cellar full of taters and cabbage, an' $30 hid in an oyster can whar' I kin find it in case of sickness, but I ain't. I want to go to de State Legislachur; I want a two-story house wid bay-windows; I want an electric doah-bell; I want a heap o'things dat I'm not likely to git. In my avarice an' ambishun I am liable to cheat Samuel Shin, swindle Waydown Bebee an' borry money from Judge Cadaver an' nebber pay it back. I sigh, an' hanker, an' plan, an' scheme, an' de fust thing any of you knows I'll have chattel mortgages on your mules an' be climbin' ober your heads into offis."

JUDGE CADAVER'S THEORY.

"What's de matter wid dis kentry?" asked Judge Cadaver, as he stood up and waved his arms around. "I contend dat de hull trubble arises from a ginsral want ob confidence in each oder. You may begin at de head an' cum down to de foot. I help 'lect a President an' yet I have no confidence in him. When I go to bed at night I can't feel a shured dat he won't sell de kentry out afore mawnin'. I wote for a Congressman, an' yet I can't trust him ten feet. If I wanted to borry $10 I wouldn't have confidence to believe dat de Guv'nor would lend it to me. On de one hand I know dat all groceries am adulterated, an' on de odder all grocers exhibit a lack of confidence in me. If I want to borry an ax from Nelson Slabs he marks de handle fur fear I will steal it, an' if Giveadam Jones wants to borry my coffee mill I slyly remove de grindin' part to prevent him from stealin' de ideah to use in his comin' cider mill. Dis want of confidence am driftin' de kentry back inter barberism. Until de day arroves when I kin walk down to de Fust National Bank and borry $200 fur thirty days widout gibin a note indorsed by a man worf $20,000, you need not look fur dis kentry to prosper or progress."

IT IS LACK OF HARMONY.

"A house divided agin itself cannot stand," said Giveadam Jones as his opinion was called for. "What ails dis kentry am de want of harmony. We am not eben agreed on de form of gov'ment. We am split up into three or four polytical parties, a dozen religuns, half a dozen forms of society, and goodness knows into now many different bands on nashunal queshuns. We am pulin' at boat ends of a wagon stuck in de mud. It seems harmonious to me to drap into a butcher shop an' pick out a ham an' tell de butcher I will call an' settle nex' week, but de butcher hangs de ham back on its peg an' remarks dat he can't possibly agree on de queshun. I am in harmony wid one church; Prof. Slybacc is in harmony wid anudder. I has made up my mind dat de Dimocratic party am called upon to save dis kentry; Pickles Smith would see de kentry sunk befo' he would wote anything but de Republican ticket. I contend dat an aristocracy will sooner or later bring about de downfall of de United States; Whalebone Howker argues dat an aristocracy will preserve it, kase if it wasn't preserved dar' wouldn't be any second-hand men to buy deir wo'n-out carpets. I tell you, gem'len, to preserve dis kentry we must wote de Dimocratic ticket, accept one brand of religun, patronize de circus an' find ebery pusson $10 who won't hurrah on holidays."

LIVING TOO FAST.

"We are runnin' away wid de kentry," said the solemn voice of Waydown Bebee as his name was called. "We am libin' too fast. Twenty y'ars ago I was satisfied with a two-roomed cabin an' a dollar a day. Now I has to have a two-story house an' twelve shillins a day. Wives who used to go b'arfut six days a week to save deir shoes for the seventh now wear $8 butes to mop in. De pusson who airns $10 per week mus' lib jist as good as de one who airns $20. Twenty y'ars ago de woman wid a diamond ring could boss a hull nayburhood. Now, when she tries to eben boss de servant gal de gal packs her peck of diamonds an' quits de job widout waitin' to collect any leetle matter like $40 back salary. When I was a boy de man who bought a can of oysters was supposed to have left him a legacy of fo'teen millyun dollars. Nowadays de poo' man's back yard am kivered wid de empty cans.

"I kin see sign arter sign dat dis generashun am speedin' along without thought or car' of whar' it will bring up. Men who am hoein' 'taters to-day am nabobs to-morrer. Men who used to believe in savin' up for a rainy day now scatter deir cash aroun' as if de sunshine mus' allus last. Whar' I used to be satisfied wid bean soup I now want ox tail, an' dat's what alls de hull kentry, we has got to slow up an' simmer down or de top-rail am gwine to give way an' give us all a drap."

BROTHER GARDNER FINISHES.

"Gem'len," said the President after various other members had proclaimed their opinions, "it am patent to all dat de kentry has an ailment, but we am not agreed as to de natur' of de disease nor de remedy to be used as a cure. In dis embarrassin' situation I suggest dat we have patience an' continue to hope. While it seems sartin to a man holdin' down a cracker-box in a corner grocery dat de kentry won't hold together mo' dan two days longer onless he am 'leckted constable or draws a prize in a lottery, we has managed somehow to dodge de dangers an' pull frew de narrer channels. It am my opinyun dat we kin go home an' go to bed widout fear dat we won't find at least half the kentry hangin' 'round heah to-morrow. We will now dismember."

A Romance of Hate.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Snatches of the soft, murmurous music filled the air and made the place seem strangely sad. The twilight was approaching and as the dark shadows fell the music sobbed and surged through the room. Lurline listened intently and finally she spoke: "You really wish to break our engagement, then? You demand my engagement ring?" she asked. Marmaduke spoke no words, but the inclination of his head showed that the girl had not guessed amiss. "And you will marry Eudoxia?" Again the head was bowed and the dimpled chin hit his shirt front. "Then I give you the ring with pleasure," said the young girl; "I could wish for no sweeter revenge." "What do you mean?" asked the man, his face pallid with an undefinable fear. "I mean," she said, her every word falling upon his tinted ear as fall the earth-clods upon a coffin, "that in addition to playing the piano, she sometimes sings."

Would See Him Later.

From the Merchant Traveler.

A swell who had been paying devoted attention to a rich banker's daughter finally interviewed the old gentleman on the subject. After a few preliminary remarks he said:

"I love your daughter, sir, and want to marry her."

"Ah, is that so?" replied the father, looking at him sharply over his glasses. "I'm not surprised at it. She's a good girl."

"I know it, sir, and it was her goodness which won me from the first."

"Ahem, yes—I've heard you had some very extravagant habits, and some as bad as they were extravagant."

"I've not been a saint, sir, but when I am married and brought under the tender influence of a good and loving woman I shall reform."

"I am glad to hear that; it would be unpleasant for your wife if you didn't. Were you aware sir, that when I give you my daughter I give you with her $25,000 in United States bonds? $25,000, sir!"

"I was not aware of that, sir, but it would make no difference to me. Pecuniary considerations do not enter into my calculations at all, sir. Love is far more importatnce, sir, and it is a wife not a bank account I am looking for. Money is mere trash, sir."

"Don't give yourself away, young man; don't give yourself away. I said when I gave you my daughter, I'd give you the money; but you see I am not going to give you my daughter, and that changes the aspect of affairs very materially. Good morning. Call around after you have been reformed about fifteen years. Au revoir.

The Grocer Who Caved.

From the Detroit Free Press.

There was, up to a year or two ago, a man in the grocery business in one of the villages of Western Michigan who was famous for his hatred of drummers. Travelers for Chicago, Detroit and other houses were ordered out of his store in the roughest manner, and several were assisted to leave in a style more hurried than graceful. The boys, however, rather enjoyed it, and a sort of ring was formed among them with a solemn agreement to keep calling on the grocer until the same took one an order. One day, eight or ten months ago, an agent for a Detroit house entered the grocery prepared for the worst, but what was his amazement to be received with a smile of welcome. This was followed by kind words, and later on by an order for about $800 worth of goods. The agent was so elated that he telegraphed the news home and to several of his acquaintances, and it was a week before he recovered his usual equilibrium of spirits.

"And did he continue to buy of your house?" asked one who had listened to the drummer's story.

"Well, no."

"Why not?"

"Because, within ten days after he got our goods, he failed and couldn't pay five cents on the dollar."

IRISH NEWS.

From our Late Irish Exchanges.

Kilkenny Hounds are in bad favor. The land thieves are afraid of poisoned grounds.

Died, at Ardglass, County Down, Eliza, relict of John Sharvin, in her eighty-fourth year.

There are 323 cases listed for hearing in the land thief court at Cookstown, County Tyrone.

A youth named John Cochrane, aged sixteen, was killed recently in a paper mill in Bally Clare, County Antrim.

In consequence of the unsettled state of the weather, there has been considerable dearth of coal-laden vessels in Belfast recently.

Dr. Deacon, dispensary doctor, Richhill, County Armagh, died suddenly. The jury returned a verdict of "death from natural causes."

The death is announced of Rev. Joseph McGrath, P. P. He was thirty-five years parish priest of Silvermines, diocese of Killaloe, County Clare.

A Longford correspondent complains bitterly of the selfish, sordid course of the landlords in not moving to relieve the distress which prevails largely throughout the county.

Died—At 7 Queen street, Dublin, the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Keogh, at the patriarchal age of seventy-eight years, Patrick Bourke, late of Blackrath, County Kildare.

The body of Jeremiah Sullivan, the Killarney car driver who disappeared so strangely, was discovered at low water lying on the slob at no great distance from the mouth of Carbon River.

A Catholic chapel in the suburb of Cork was partially wrecked last week. The windows were broken and the sacred ornaments smashed. The culprits are unknown. The Mayor of Cork has offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of the miscreants.

During a storm at Mullinasloe, a fishing village near Ballintra, Donegal, the sea swept over a protection wall and demolished five houses. No lives were lost but all the property, including two boats, was completely destroyed, and the houses were swept away from the foundation.

There are at present living within two miles of Newry, County Down, a farmer named James O'Hare and his wife, each of whom has reached the patriarchal age of 102 years. They were born in 1782, and have been married for upwards of three quarters of a century. They are now hale and hearty.

A proclamation has been issued in the Dublin Gazette declaring the following districts in Cavan require an extra force of police as under the Crimes Act, viz: the townlands of Aghakinnigh, Aghnacally, Drumbrughas, Dramersee and Legavreagra, in the parish of Kinawley, the barony of Tullyhaw.

A correspondent writing from Carrickmacross, County Tyrone, says: "I have ascertained the number of coming ejectments here to be as under: The Marquis of Bath (Mr. Trench, agent), about thirty; Mr. Shirly (J. T. Gibbing, agent), between sixty and seventy. The feeling of the people with regard to the working of the Land Act is very strong in this country."

The new industries in the way of iron smelting and iron ship-building which are expected within the next year or two to be developed in Larne, have given a stimulus to house building and house improving. There are a number of old houses in different parts of the town which are being pulled down to make room for houses of modern construction, and shops are multiplying.

Rev. Patrick Mooney, P. P., Loughgale' County Armagh, is dead. He had been an invalid for about forty years. The deceased, who was one of the oldest clergymen in the Archdiocese of Armagh, and who has attained the ripe old age of seventy, was a native of Forkhill, this county. He was about forty years in the ministry, and was transferred from the curacy of Carlingford, County Louth, in 1867, to take charge of the parish of Loughgall.

About ten or twelve years ago a man in Badoney disappeared, and he never was heard of since. Recently some people had occasion to inter in Greencastle (County Antrim) Churchyard a corpse, and on opening the grave of one of their ancestors, who was buried some twenty years or so, it is alleged that they found the body of the missing man quite undecomposed. When the remains were exposed to the air, in about ten or twenty minutes, it is said, they crumbled into dust.

CATS-CRADLE.

"It's a criss-cross high and it's criss-cross flat;
Then four straight lines for the pussy cat;
Then criss-cross under; ah, now there'll be
A nice deep cradle, dear grandpa! See!

"Now change again and it's flat once more—
A lattice window! But where's the door?
Why, change once more and, holding it so,
We can have a very good door, you know.

"Now over, now under, now pull it tight;
See-saw, grandpa!—exactly right!"
So prattled the little one, grandfather's pet,
As deftly she wrought. "See, now it's a net!

"But where did you learn cat's-cradle so well?"
She suddenly asked, and he could not tell.
He could not tell, for his heart was sore,
As he gravely said, "I have played it before."

What could the sweet little maiden know
Of beautiful summers long ago?
Of the merry sports and the games he played
When "mamma" herself was a little maid?

What could she know of the thoughts that ran
Through the weary brain of the world-worn man?
But she knew when she kissed him, dear grandpa
smiled,
And that was enough for the happy child.

—MARY MAPES DODGE.

EL MAHDI'S ARABS.

Interesting Facts About Forty Millions of African Nomads.

The vast territory of the Soudan is peopled by hordes of Arabs of various tribes, whose number is computed to be between thirty and forty millions.

The Arab—and in this nomenclature, besides the natives of Arabia proper, all the inhabitants of the northern and half of the eastern portion of Africa are to be comprehended—is a singular race. Wild and ferocious, like the savages of the far West, the Arabs are endowed with a keener intellect and a highly nervous temperament, a characteristic which has impressed itself upon the Spanish nation by reason of contact. Unlike, however, the aborigines of America, who are stolid, content with hunting and the gratification of their natural wants, the Arabs are ever restless and aggressive, and prey upon their fellow-beings. Although very dark in complexion they are not negroes; their hair is coarse but smooth.

Their habitations are principally on the borders of the streams, and in the interior countries they sink wells, where practicable, and cluster around them, forming villages and towns, their houses consisting of mud walls and thatched, conical roofs.

Living in a state of nature, their wants are but few, consequently they are not forced to extra exertion to supply them. They live on the simplest diet. Their staple food is darru, millet, which they pulverize and make into bread. Very little animal food is used by them. Dates and camels' milk constitute the luxuries indulged in by the well to do among them. Their agriculture is therefore confined to the raising of millet and a few other farinaceous articles, such as beans, backia, or lupens, etc., in the most primitive manner.

In the matter of raiment they are, owing to the nature of the climate, in a state of almost complete nudity, only a scarf being wound lightly round their loins. Their other occupations consist in collecting ostrich feathers, tusks of elephants, senna, and gum-arabic; the latter is indigenous to the country, and is extracted from the acacia arabica, a small tree which forms vast forests in the hottest regions of Africa. All these sink, however, into insignificance compared with the profits in slaves, in selling which they are mainly engaged.

Egypt and Arabia provide markets for the disposal of their productions, as well as for the procurement of their wants, which consist of coffee, tobacco, arms and ammunition, cotton cloth, and knicknacks. The former is reached by the Nile, and the latter by the way of Suakim, a seaport on the Red Sea. As this last is difficult of access, owing to the necessary land journey, the Nile is preferred.

They live in a state of barbaric independence, under the control of petty chiefs called sheiks, who have assumed supremacy over their respective communities by virtue of their religious character and extra sanctity.

The introduction of Mohammedanism among the children of the desert did not contribute toward their moral and social advancement. Indeed, wherever Mohammedanism made its appearance it has exercised a most pernicious influence over its votaries, more particularly among the Arabs. It killed all traces of civilization among the ancient Egyptians, for which they were justly celebrated and to which the Greeks owed their progress.

But this religion suited Arab proclivities to a nicety; it was simple in creed and ministered to their brutal passions. Divine unity and belief in Mohammed as the true apostle of God were the only essential requirements. It encouraged polygamy and promised seventy-two houris in the life to come. It moreover practised aggression and aggrandizement, made it a virtue to war against unbelievers, and upheld the enslavement of captives. It not only legalized their wonted vocation, but opened a regular market for the disposal of their chattels wherever Islamism prevailed.

The peculiar constitution of society among the Mohammedans is such as to render slave service indispensable. Every household naturally requires domestic service, both for personal attendance and menial duties. But seclusion being one of the requirements of the Koran, Mohammedan women are precluded from entering into such service, because they would thereby come into contact with the male portion of a family, which, according to their religious

94 and 95.
UNION MARKET
GARDENER.
JOHN GRUNDMEYER.
For Pure Ground Horse Radish and Cocoanut. Also jobber and shipper of Vegetables, Produce and Fruits. City and country orders promptly filled. Finest Fruit and Vegetable Stands in St. Louis.

CHEAP RAILWAY TICKETS FOR ALL POINTS.
J. W. Stockbridge, Ticket Broker,
605 WASHINGTON AVENUE (under Lindell Hotel.)
Excursion Tickets bought and exchanged.

CITY NEWS.

THE justly famed "Anderson" and Belmont Sour mash whiskies and all other liquors in quantities to suit, at lowest prices, delivered free by James Lupe & Co., 324 and 326 Olive street.

A BEAUTIFIER of the skin—Pozzoni's Medicated Complexion Powder. All druggists.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
522 Olive street. Set of teeth $5.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated, and medicine furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine street.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Jacques, 705 Chestnut st.

OLD Dr. Whittier, a regular graduate, 617 St. Charles street, as for twenty-five years, may be found from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., where remarkable cures may be had of blood diseases, impediments to marriage, etc., all diseases of indiscretion, excesses, incuigences. Safe medicines; consultation free. "Health, Beauty, Longevity," 256 pages, sent sealed, 50 cents, or at office.

CITY NEWS.

The St. Louis Hibernian Foot-Ball Club held a meeting last night to arrange a programme for an athletic tournament at Sportsman's Park on Sunday.

Charles Ballard, colored, was stabbed by Henry Hart, colored, at the corner of Eighth and Pine streets, yesterday. A woman was the subject of controversy.

The coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of a new born babe which was found in a lumberyard at the corner of Eighteenth and Market streets yesterday morning.

The capital stock of the American School-Book Company has been increased to $40,000, the new directors being A. B. Thomson, W. B. Beentold, H. W. Jameson, A. B. Chapman and Ashley Cabell.

A car-load of children in charge of Mr. E. Trott, agent of the New York Children's Aid Society, passed through St. Louis yesterday en route to Marysville, Kan., where they are to be provided with homes.

H. Clay-Conde has been East again and has submitted to another interview as to the elasticity of Mr. Tilden's step and the ferocious brightness of his eye. He says Mr. Flower is doing nothing to secure the Presidential nomination.

Wm. Schaeffer, on duty at the Arsenal barracks, was on a little whirl last night, and was led into an alley by a new made friend named Knox, who knocked him down and tried to rob him. He escaped, and later procured the arrest of Knox.

The Southern Historical Society met last night and were entertained by a paper from Col. R. S. Musser On The virtues and characteristics of a Confederate soldier." Plans for the improvement and adornment of the Confederate Cemetery at Springfield, Mo., were examined and approved.

Early last evening an employe of Krueger's Coffin Factory, named Fred Leroy, fell into a quarry at the corner of Second and Chambers streets, from the top of a pile from which he ordered the excavation. The fall was a distance of forty-five feet, and death ensued in an hour. He was only 16 years old.

The board of managers of the Blair Monument Association will this morning visit Mr. W. W. Gardner, the sculptor, with a view to ascertaining how soon the monument will be ready. It is so nearly complete that a committee has been appointed, consisting of Thomas Richeson, S. C. Simmons and Mathew Cole, to select speakers for the occasion of unveiling.

At its annual meeting last night the St. Louis Chess, Checker and Whist Club elected the following officers: President, Frank Milburn; first vice-president, Dr. Reifsneider; second vice-president, H. M. Plumbe; Secretary, A. H. Robbins; treasurer, B. D. Kribben; governing committee, Isaac H. Knox, B. D. Kribben, Albert Blair, William Dalton, A. H. Koboins.

A meeting of the United German Protestant Orphans' Association, was held last night at Stolle's Hall, at which the president's annual report was read, showing that the surplus of the previous year with the receipts of last made a total of $8,055 09, while the expenses were only $4,193 32. The number of children in the Asylum is 66. The following directors were elected for 1884-5: C. J. Stifel, G. Boeckler, Henry Fischer, F. Dickroeder, Wm. Leffman and H. Hertz.

The meeting of the St. Louis branch of the National Woman's Suffrage Association at the Pickwick last night was very attended. Mrs. V. L. Minor presided, and delivered an address congratulating her fellow-workers on the deterence which is being shown the convention at Washington, taking care to say no compliment for President Arthur, who is the first President to grant an audience to the Suffragists. The musical and literary features of the meeting were admirable, and Mrs. Merriwether delivered an address fully up to her high standard.

Officer McDaniels yesterday endeavored to arrest Jim Morrow, a colored man, who is charged with being one of three who obtained nearly $100 of Bill Clay's funds by representing to the custodian thereof that he was Clay himself. McDaniels discovered Morrow near Nineteenth and Carr streets and pursued him, firing three shots without puncturing him. Morrow ran into his house and hid under a bed, where McDaniels discovered him. McDaniels tried to drag him out, when the whole Morrow family set upon him, and there was a great riot. McDaniels emerged soon afterwards in a badly dismantled shape, but Morrow was with him.

WHILE waiting for a cough to go as it came you are often laying the foundation for some pulmonary or bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a cold at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant which will cure all stubborn coughs and relieve any anxiety as to dangerous consequences.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

A. M. Hutchinson and wife, Keokuk, are at the Laclede.

J. K. Johnston, Kansas City, is registered at the Lindell.

R. T. Gentry and John N. Lacy, Sedalia, are at the Laclede.

G. W. Caulfield, Montreal, Can., is stopping at the Planters'.

C. E. Squires and wife, Omaha, are registered at the Lindell.

J. G. Hughes and G. W. Trigg, Richmond, Mo., are at the Laclede.

Copeland Townsend and Mrs. E. A. Townsend, Chicago, are at the Southern.

Elwood Marshall and wife, Harveysburg, Ind., are at the St. James.

Mr. S. S. Deford, Altoona, Kan.; J. G. Ogden, Ft. Scott, and J. D. McMillan, LaCrosse, are at the Planters'.

Mr. R. R. Conklin, Kansas City; R. E. Turner, St. Joseph, and Robert White, San Francisco, are at the Southern.

Mr. D. H. Stoddard, Denison; William Strong, Fort Wayne, Ind., and A. J. Hunter, Bolivar, Mo., are at the St. James.

Wm. H. Jones, Edwardsville, Ill.; W. T. Givens, Augusta, Kan.; and S. Cole, Chicago, Ill., are at the Hotel Hunt.

W. N. Graham, Sedalia; P. D. Hastain, Warsaw, Mo., and W. R. Hunter, Pocahontas, Ark., are at the Hotel Barnum.

Mr. A. F. Davis and John M. McLeod, Wellsville, Mo.; Jos. Mitchell, New York, and S. A. Cooper, Marietta, Ohio, are at Hurst's.

Capt. W. W. Peabody, general manager; C. M. Stanton, general superintendent, and Major Geo. E. Atwood, general purchasing agent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, are in the city, and are stopping at the Lindell.

Food Adulteration.

Through its laboratory, two skilled chemists and inspectors, the St. Louis Dairy Company guarantees pure country milk and cream to its customers. Analyses of all food and other substances made for the public at lowest rates. 1307 Fifth and Chestnut.

"ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE;" instant relief. 15c.

If you intend buying a gold watch it will pay you to go and see Hess & Culbertson, at 22 North Fourth street.

An Assignment.

The Valley Book ave. Stationery Co. made an assignment to-day to John E. McKinney. The property assigned, consisting of stock-fixtures and accounts, amounts to $3,000.

FAKING UP FREAKS.

The Tricks of Showmen in Manufacturing Curiosities.

Fat Women Made Up Largely of Wind—The Process of Creating a Human Monstrosity—White Elephants Made Possible by the Proper Use of Chemicals.

"The days of genuine curiosities," said a circus fakir to a POST-DISPATCH reporter," are almost numbered. There is nothing now in the line of freaks from a Circassian beauty to a 700-pound fat woman or a white elephant that can't be manufactured and put on the market in even better shape than nature herself can do it."

The reporter was of course somewhat astonished at hearing a part of this assertion. Circassian girls, he knew, could be manufactured readily out of Irish or German chambermaids by the judicious application of stale beer and numerous tins to the hair and complexion powder to the face; it had been demonstrated that there was no difficulty in keeping living skeletons down to exhibition weight by feeding them on ice cream; Zulus could be picked up on the Levee at a dollar a day; a Dahomey giant had been made out of a colossal Kentucky coon, and was still on exhibition. Fiji Islanders, of American nativity, had often astonished the public;

CANNIBAL GIRLS

were nothing but white negresses with bushy heads, and "What Is Its" and wild Australians had been procured from lunatic asylums in which they filled the irresponsible position of driveling idiots. But a pseudo fat woman was something beyond belief, while a fraudulent white elephant was just as remote an impossibility. The reporter couldn't see enough in the fakir's statement to warrant giving it any great credit, and he frankly told the fakir so.

"Well," said that individual, "it's not such a hard matter to believe, after all. I see bearded women in this town who formerly traveled with sideshows, but who are now retired, and who have their chins scraped regularly every other day, and who never go into public without wearing a thick veil. Last week I met on Fifth street Miss Muller, a French girl who three years ago traveled as a liliputian queen, but is now a quite tall and well developed young lady. Then there are your tatooed wonders—now many of them can be had at $10 a week, and even museum managers hate to give that much for them, the market is so glutted, but the poor things have families and cannot be left to starve. Electric boys and girls have no more value as curiosities, because the most ignorant manager in the country can "fake" them into being at a moment's notice. Armless and legless wonders are on the increase yearly, for every man or woman unfortunate enough to be born minus a pair of limbs, or to lose them by accident, is trained to do something with his or her feet or mouth, in the line of writing, playing the piano, crocheting, etc., and immediately becomes a marvel, and gets a salary of $20 to $50 a week, that is made to figure in print, as I saw it lately put down for Eli Bowen, the armless and legless man, and Charles Tripp, the armless wonder, at $125. But what you seem to hesitate about is the fat woman and

THE WHITE ELEPHANT."

The reporter acknowledged that this was the coral reef upon which his faith in side show lovers and circus advance agents was likely to be wrecked.

"Then, to begin with the elephant," said the fakir. "Do you know that this is not the first time Barnum has tried to put such a trick on the public? He has had this scheme in his head for years, and it is stated on good authority that he winter of '80-81 Dr. Dorenus of New York, actually entered into an agreement to furnish the 'great and only' with a white elephant as immaculate as any that could be procured from the Holy Land. Doremus attempted the whitening process by means of strong chemicals. Nobody knew anything about it but Barnum, the doctor, the elephant and the elephant's keeper. Doremus was locked in with the elephant several hours every day. He succeeded in bleaching the animal's ears, and was at work on his trunk, when one day the elephant, stung to frenzy by the strength of the chemicals, burst his chains, and would have killed the doctor had he not made his escape from the building. It took some time for the keeper to secure the animal in a stable, and when the restoration was effected there was no more chemistry practiced on him. Two years ago somebody else tried to do the same thing with Plilot, who was driven wild by the preparation rubbed upon him, and grew so furious that, if you will remember, they were obliged to kill him. The other elephant Barnum had in Philadelphia last year, I saw him in this city. Anybody could readily identify him by the white, scrofulous-like spots on his ears and trunk. Doremus went far enough in that experiment to show that it was possible to bleach an elephant's hide, and all that was required for the success of the undertaking was the consent of the elephant and the right kind of chemicals."

BLOWING UP A FAT WOMAN.

"But how can you go about the manufacture of a fat woman?"

"Easy enough. Mind I don't say it is done now, but it has been done in the old and golden days of the show business, before the public got too fond of the authorities because so much moral everywhere that there are few spots in the country now where a man can buy a lottery ticket or throw three cards without being subject to the inconvenience of arrest. Fat women are great curiosities at the present time, Outside of Hannibal Battersby, who genuinely weighs over 700 pounds, and who, with her adopted daughter, Zannie, the cannibal, gets $75 a week, and Ada Briggs, whose elaborate toilets make her worth about $35 a week, there is not a fat woman in the land who can earn more than $25 a week, or a week out, the year round; and there are many would be glad to get $5. The difficulty about fat women is that they are too plentiful. If they weren't so plentiful we could manufacture them as we used to do in the olden time. How did we do it? Let me tell you. Have you ever seen them blow up Texas veal? Well, they take a brass tube, insert it in the fat and blow until the greasy fiber distends and the surface assumes a beautiful creamy white appearance. The blowing process increases the proportions of the veal to an extraordinary extent. You would be surprised to note the change. It was on this principle we worked in making fat women. A hollow needle was used in this case. Taking a woman of say 180 pounds it was possible inside of a very few days to blow her up to the size of a 500-pounder. The hollow needle was made to penetrate the adipose substance to the areolar tissue as it is called, then air was forced in, and as in the case of veal the subject was distended to the full capacity of her yielding cuticle. I blew a fat woman into being one time in four days. I worked on her shoulders and limbs for three days.

SHE WEIGHED 173 POUNDS

when I took hold of her, and when I got through she actually weighed 169, although she looked as if she would tip the scale at 550. I guess I stuck that needle into her more than 10,000 times, and I could see her growing with every fresh punch of the needle and mouthful of breath. Care must be taken not to penetrate any arterial vessels, as the accident might result fatally. The woman I manufactured was Mrs. Elsie Charms. She traveled nearly eleven years and is now living on her own farm, married to a famous floatamer, who has also retired to private life. They tell a funny story about one windy fat woman, who was caught in a railroad accident and taken out of the debris as thin as a rail almost, and with her flesh hanging to her in folds like the skin of the rubber man. Then the boys used to have a yarn about Susie Swing, fat woman, who traveled with old John Robinson, twenty years ago, and who, they said, had to carry leads in her pocket to keep her from blowing away. There is a great deal of deception in fat women, my friend, and few of them weigh nearly as heavy as the show bills give them credit for. Battersby is the only woman I ever knew who could make the scales talk for her. All the others needed two or three hundred pounds added onto their genuine weight to attract attention. So you may put it down anyhow as a pretty well established fact, whether a hollow needle is used or not, fat women are, as a general think, largely composed of wind."

A Change of Base.

Having leased the Nedderhut-warehouses, corner Main and Cedar streets, we most respectfully inform our customers that we have ample facilities for the care of all grain in bulk that may be intrusted to us, and will do our utmost to give satisfaction to our patrons. Those who know us and have heretofore done business with us, well know our desire to do them justice, and to charge them such rates that will satisfy them. Mr. Talbot will be found on 'Change each day, where he will be happy to give you all the information he can in regard to your wants. Soliciting your patronage, and guaranteeing you satisfaction, we are most respectfully,

TALBOT & LESCHEN.

March 6, 1884.

Brewers' Combination.

All the brewers in St. Louis have received a copy of a circular issued by the National Association, calling on them to furnish an accurate statement of the number of voters in their employ or identified indirectly with the brewing interest, together with the number who are not yet naturalized. The object manifestly is to collect the data from which to make an exhibit of the exact strength of the brewing interest in the country, in order that its representatives may be able to demand some consideration from the great political parties.

THE THEATERS.

For the first time in many years Shakspeare's comedy, "A Winter's Tale," was presented to the St. Louis public last evening at the Olympic. The "Winter's Tale" is one of the prettiest stories the divine bard ever wrote, and it is to be regretted that the public are not more familiar with it. Mr. Cyril Searle played the part of Leontes in an admirable manner. Miss Rose Eytinge as the Queen was finished and perfect. The other characters in the play furnish much amusement by their brightness of wit and grace of action. The clown, by Mr. Henry Drew, was especially good. Not the least of the fine features was the scenery, which was painted especially for the play, and is carried by the Eytinge Company. The music was another strong feature. Miss Georgie Knowlton, who took the part of Perdita, sang a cuckoo song prettily. It is to be hoped that all lovers of Shakspeare will attend to-night's performance of "A Winter's Tale." At the matinee to-morrow Miss Eytinge will appear in "Led Astray," and in the evening in "Oliver Twist."

Miss Annie Pixley and her well-chosen company gave a performance of "Zara" at the Grand Opera House last night. Miss Pixley gave "Zara" during her last year's engagement so that it is not a new play to St. Louis. It is a play which gives Miss Pixley fine scope for her peculiar dramatic qualities and sparkles with merry chatter, bright scenes and good music. The pretty little star had a large audience to play to last night, and was in the best of humor. "Zara" will be played to-night and to-morrow, matinee and evening. At the matinee souvenirs will be given.

"In the Ranks" is drawing well at Pope's. It is a wonderful play as far as scenery is concerned, the pictures being remarkably bold and pretty. "Alvin Joslin" at the Standard and "Shiel Agar" at the Peoples' are played to good houses.

To-night the friends of Miss Josie J. Bush will throng to the Pickwick for her benefit-performance, which will consist of Mrs. Burnett's sentimental drama, "Esmeralda." Miss Bush will appear in the title role. "Mr. W. B. Smith will play the lover, Dave Hardy' and Gus Thomas will play the tender but uncouth old man Rogers.

Mr. Wm. M. Randall is in the city making arrangements for the production of Hazel Kirke at Pope's next week. The first night, Monday, will be the occasion of a souvenir performance, the souvenirs consisting of two handsome tiles, one with the head of Dunstan Kirke upon it and the other that of Hazel.

Mr. Ernest Stanley, another of the Madison Square agents is here ahead of "The Stranglers," which is to follow Hazel Kirke at Pope's.

DRUNKENNESS AND DESPONDENCY

The Cause of a Kansas City Man's Suicide—Missouri Matters.

KANSAS CITY., MO., March 7.—Wm. H. Oyler, formerly agent of the Continental Fast Freight Line, stepped into an auction store on Union avenue yesterday and purchased a pistol. The clerk fitted a cartridge into the cylinder at Oyler's request. Oyler placed the pistol to his right eye, closing his left, "Look out, man, you'll kill yourself," shouted the clerk. Oyler deliberately pulled the trigger, and the ball went crashing through his brain, passing out at the back of the head and burying itself in the ceiling. He died two hours afterwards. The suicide was owing to drunkenness and despondency.

MEXICO, MO., March 7.—Chas. B. Eucle, C. & A. brakeman, fell from an engine at Thompson Station while it was running at full speed. He was badly bruised.

MOBERLY, MO., March 7.—The shanty of Mrs. Coakley in East Moberly took fire yesterday and Mrs. Coakley, an old and infirm woman, perished in the flames.

PLATTE CITY, MO., March 7.—The remains of Capt. Geo. S. Stoney, who died at Douglas, Kan., Monday night, were buried at Weston yesterday. Deceased was a pioneer of the Platte purchase.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., March 7.—The Missouri M. E. Conference was continued yesterday. Dr. Fry of St. Louis and others addressed the conference.

BOONVILLE, MO., March 7.—Mr. Arnold of Pisgah, this county, was knocked down with a ten-pound weight by two men named Smith and Palmer yesterday. Arnold's recovery is doubtful.

NORBORNE, MO., March 7.—A fire starting in McGunn & Co.'s elevator yesterday, destroyed the building and the buildings recently erected on the site of the old burned district. The loss will amount to $30,000, and the insurance not half that sum.

ODESSA, MO., March 7.—At fire Wednesday night completely destroyed twelve stores, two offices and a number of dwellings. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

RICH HILL, MO., March 7.—Two two-story frame buildings at the corner of Tenth and Park avenue, were burned yesterday morning. The buildings belonged to J. W. Burton and J. T. Fleming.

UNIONVILLE, MO., March 7.—The residence of John H. Guffy, four miles east of here, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $700; insurance, $500.

LEXINGTON, MO., March 7.—Allan Williams committed suicide at Swanwick yesterday, by hanging. He left a wife and four children.

ALLEGED CRUELTY.

Pitiful Story of the Wife of an Insane Asylum Patient.

A charge of cruel treatment of a patient is brought against the managers of the Insane Asylum by Mrs. Rauft, who resides at No. 915 Allen avenue, and whose husband has been an occupant of the asylum for the past two years. Mrs. Rauft's statement is to the effect that she was notified on the 3d of last January that her husband was sick, and that a week later, the delay being caused by the very cold weather then prevailing, she visit of the asylum promises to be of two friends, and on arriving there was much shocked by her husband's appearance. He was very much reduced in flesh and was evidently suffering from consumption. He was clad in very light clothing and his feet were bare. His head was shaved close and he complained that he suffered much in consequence, and was often obliged to muffle his head up in his shirt in order to warm it, other portions of his body then suffering from exposure. There was no mattress on his bed, its place being supplied by a piece of oilcloth, such as is used for table covers, laid upon a surface of wire netting. His covering was a single blanket. Such are the alleged facts in Mrs. Rauft's statement, whose leading allegations were indorsed by a baker named Steinmeyer, who was one of her companions when she made the trip to the asylum. Mr. Steinmeyer stated that the temperature of the room in which they discovered Rauft was by no means as warm as it ought to have been, and his opinion was that on the whole the average city dog has a better time of it than the unfortunate lunatic. Mr. Rauft was formerly known somewhat in the political world, and it was the worry and disappointment connected with an unsuccessful race he made for constable a couple of years ago which caused the incurable malady from which he is suffering.

Choral Society Concert.

The St. Louis Choral Society gives its third concert this evening at the Natatorium, corner of Nineteenth and Pine streets. The programme is very interesting. The principal composition, Mels Gade's "Crusaders," is a beautiful allegory, illustrating the triumph of duty over the pleasure-loving part of human nature. This thought is brought out in the story of one of the crusaders, Rinaldo, who is redeemed from the power of the sirens by the enthusiasm of the crusader motive. The music to which this romantic story is set is of great richness of melody and orchestration, and choruses by Raff and Schumann, and Mozart's beautiful "Ave Verum" complete the programme. The soloists are Mrs. Alice Hart, soprano; Mr. Hirschbach, tenor, and Mr. Porteus, baritone. Mrs. Hart and Mr. Porteus are St. Louis favorites already. Mr. Hirschbach is the tenor of the cathedral in New York; has sung with Thomas and the New York Choral Society, and will be heard in St. Louis this evening for the first time. His singing at the rehearsal last evening was enthusiastically received. An orchestra of forty musicians will assist the society, Mr. Joseph Otten directing. The subscribers of the Choral Society and their friends are to be congratulated on the treat in store for them. Extra seats will be on sale at the door of the hall.

THE St. Gotthard Herb Bitters nine, formerly the Franklins, will have the following well known players in the field the coming season: Mike Driscel, c.; Louis Albrecht, p.; J. F. O'Tool, 1st b.; L. Weisel, 2d b.; J. J. Tracy, 3d b.; F. Edelmann, s. s.; Thomas Ford, l. f.; Gus Scharinghausen, c. f.; Theodore Hitzler, r. f. Challenges can be addressed to August Rick, manager, 1534 South Seventh street.

BUT LITTLE HOPE.

Matt Lewis Talks About His Approaching Execution.

At His Own Request the Execution Will be Private—Efforts to Secure a Reprieve—A Pathetic Request.

At the invitation of Matt Lewis, a reporter called on him at the jail during this morning's exercise hour. In answer to his name the condemned man approached the visitor at the head guard's desk, politely touching his old hat. Mr. Reporter, I wanted to ask you if you wouldn't invite any friends I've got in this city to come and see me this week, because I don't think they are going to have very long to see me. I've got some acquaintances in town that I would like to see before I die, and won't you please be kind enough to invite them to come for me. I've got no other way of reaching them?"

"Haven't you any hopes, Matt?"

"Oh, yes, of course, I've got some, but in the Laura Williams case the Governor said that after the courts of justice had tried a case and disposed of it there was no such thing as mercy. I'll tell you that hurt me when I heard it. If they hang me all I've got to say is that I pity the poor fellows I leave behind me in that part of the jail." On receiving a promise that the informal invitation would be extended, the conversation took a general turn. Standing near the desk and watching the crowd of prisoners marching up and down the court taking the regular morning exercise, Matt presented a picture of despondency. When asked why he had given up hope he answered by asking, "Why should I have any? Here I am, a poor negro, without money or influential friends. My attorney, Mr. Bishop, has been appointed to a place in the Circuit Attorney's office, and at the very minute that I need his assistance most he cannot do anything for me. I've got

VERY LITTLE HOPE

that I'll get a reprieve from the Governor. Mr. Burgess, the colored attorney, is going to lay the matter before the Governor, but I don't know what the result will be."

"How many executions have taken place in the Jail since you have been a prisoner?"

"Eight of them. You know there were nearly five at one time. The first execution I remember was the hanging of Billy Wieners. The one before that was Henry Brown. When he was hung I was working at the City Hotel for Mr. Brown. Then came the Nugent and Redemeier hanging. They had me fix up for that day, too, but the higher court reversed the Criminal Court, and I did not go. During all those batch of executions in three weeks, when Ward, Ellis, Haber, Erb and Kotovsky were hung, I was in cell No. 58, and, my goodness, but it looked to me like leading cattle to slaughter, they were so many. Every Friday morning for three weeks they had an execution, or a couple of executions. Oh, I've been in jail a long time. I often recognize a face come in the screen that I saw two or six years ago. I've seen several come in and go out several times while I've been here. I've been forgetting that I've been talking to a reporter. Don't say anything bad about me, because I need all the friends I can make in this world just now. Look here!" said Matt, exhibiting a few lines from a morning paper, "they talk about me being judicially strangled in a week from now, and no outlet for me except through the gallows. That's no way to talk about a man in my position. I don't think they ought to do it. Still I guess it won't make much difference soon, but Mr. Siegmund tells me there is always a chance of the Governor interfering within twenty-four or forty-eight hours of the hour set for the execution, and I'll hope until the last."

"Have you heard from your family?"

"None of them have called on me. Yesterday a girl called here and said her name was Mary Lewis and that she

WAS A COUSIN

of mine, but she is more a relation of mine than you are. Colored people make these mistakes. Well, if you'll do me the favor I asked I won't forget you," said Lewis returning to his desk. Matt Lewis is a tall, strong negro, about middle age and possessing a good face and better manner. His early days were spent with his parents in Pettis County, Mo., and he has not forgotten the politeness he learned while serving about his master's house. He is popular among the prisoners and of a very quiet disposition. Lewis was committed to the City Jail December 1877, when he was arrested at Washington, Mo., and charged with the murder of his wife, whose throat was cut one afternoon eleven months previous. Market street near Ninth street. His conviction was mainly secured on the evidence of Emma Lewis, who claimed to have seen Lewis kill his wife. The defense was an alibi and was sworn to by four witnesses who said they saw Lewis in Washington, Mo., on the day of the killing in this city. Four convictions were set aside for errors in the trial. The last trial stood the test of the higher courts and Lewis is under sentence to be hanged next Friday. Deputy Sheriff Charles Mason called on Lewis yesterday, and during the conversation stated that the execution would be private. "I'm glad of that," said Lewis. "It is bad enough to be hanged, without having to walk up there in front of a crowd around the scaffold." Mr. Mason said to-day that, "even without any request from Lewis I had been decided to have the execution private, as directed by law. Outside of the officers and those having the right to attend, there will be no persons present. Issuing passes in previous years has caused as much bad feeling as if no passes at all were issued."

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats, mice, etc, 15c

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Interesting Personal, Social and News Gossip from the Neighboring Towns.

Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

MT. CARMEL, ILL., March 6.—The names of S. Z. Landes and F. W. Havill, editor of the Register, are mentioned as candidates for representative.—The peach crop will be an utter failure this year, as nearly all the trees are killed. Wheat looks well owing to the fact that the snow protected it.—The county election promises to be of greater interest than the Presidential election.—A Stock company is being organized here for the purpose of erecting a new opera house. It will be fitted out in the latest of modern style.

SUMMERFIELD, ILL., March 6.—Wheat is in splendid condition and farmers seem to think they have a bright future before them.—Mr. J. Winkler disposed of the Summerfield coal mine yesterday to M. A. Sheparu of Lebanon, Ill., for the sum of $12,000.—Mr. John G. Vogt, a junior at the Missouri Medical College, arrived home for a short stay.—Miss Edith Burke, accompanied by Mr. Jac. Hirsculer, visited St. Louis Saturday.—The coal mine was yesterday leased to Gibson & Morrison.

GARNETT, KAN., March 6.—Work has commenced on the new buildings west of the First National BANK.—Mrs. F. G. Barber seriously sprained her arm on Wednesday at her residence.—Robt. Roach will commence at once to burn a kiln of 150,000 brick, which will be used in building the new hotel.

ATCHISON, March 6.—Rev. DeWitt Talmage will lecture here on the 13th.—N. H. Loomis, a prominent lawyer from Salina, Kan., is in the city.—There are strong indications of a boot and shoe manufactory being established in Atchison.—Mr. O. V. Hays and Miss Ida L. Downs, of this city, were married this morning in the Congregational Church. It was a very elaborate affair and the presents received by the happy couple were numerous and costly. They leave this evening for Hope, Ark., their future home.

NORTH ST. LOUIS.

The literary society of the North Presbyterian Church, Eleventh and Chambers streets, will give a social to-night.

Dr. Wm. Porteus will lecture to-night at the Kossuth Avenue Presbyterian Church. His subject will be "London Sights and Trans-Atlantic Scenes."

The Pettes Sale.

The Pettes galleries were crowded last night with art lovers, and the sales were in excess of those of any previous night. Not until midnight were the patrons satisfied to disperse. Among the notable purchases of the evening were the following: F. F. Espenschied, Wimar's "Buffalo Crossing the Yellowstone;" price, $1,200. E. C. Sterling, Chambers' "Shepherdess;" price, $575. F. F. Espenschied, Meissner's "Day in the Woods;" price, $400. D. R. Francis, Beauquesne's "Bugle Call;" price, $360. E. Mallinckrodt, Schampheleer's "Near Rotterdam;" price, $375. E. C. Sterling, Linding's "Windy Day;" price, $375, and How's "Cattle in Normandy;" price, $275. E. Mallinckrodt, Chase's "Dutch Travelers;" price, $275; also LaMotte's "Dutch Man-of-War;" price, $350; Chase's "Nearing Home;" price, $300; McEvoy's "Moene Mountains;" price, $100. Jos. A. Clarke, Rosiere's "Maternal Solicitude;" price, $125. F. B. Brownell, Stone's "Cottage Near Henley;" price, $200. There will be an absolute closing sale to-morrow afternoon and evening.

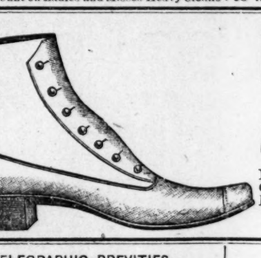
"WE DON'T KNOW."

We don't know how much longer this skating weather is going to last, but the indications at present suggest a succession of Manitoba blizzards that will shut out beautiful spring entirely, and usher in a tropical summer with a suddenness truly appalling to gentlemen of Falstaffian proportions. But even out of our present misery we can pluck a few grains of solid comfort, for St. Louis this season will be a favorite summer resort, and Famous, as usual, the coolest place in town.

We'd like to chat with you a little this morning about business, but you've responded so generously to our repeated invitations to leave your surplus coin at "Famous," we'll simply suggest that it will pay you to visit us during our ODD and END Sale of Broken Lots and Sizes going on this week in each department of

FAMOUS,
FIFTH AND MORGAN.

Please remember that we allow you 1-4 off on all heavy overcoats for men now in stock. It will pay to buy them at this figure to wear next winter. Same discount on Ladies' and Misses' Heavy Cloaks



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We open the Spring Trade with

FIRST.

A Business Suit for Men for $12, sack or Frock, all-wool material, and good enough for anybody.

SECOND.

A Spring Overcoat for $10, single-breasted, fly front sack, all-wool Melton, and good for its purpose as a $20 one.

THIRD.

Men's all-wool Cassimere Pants, very stylishly cut and good value $3 50.

FOURTH.

Our Little Surprise for the Ladies --ask the price of our "Boys' Shirt Waists."

POLACK'S,
213 and 215 N. 5th St.

P. S.--Country orders attended to with Promptness and care.

GENTS' SHOES
AT
BROLASKI'S

New Store, Corner Sixth and Olive. Men's and Boys' Fine Boots and Shoes Exclusively.
LATEST STYLES!
LOWEST PRICES

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Sultan of Morocco has declared El Mahdi an impostor.

Gen. Graham is ordered to disperse the rebels within ten miles of Suakim.

Charles Brown, a cigar maker of Evansville, Ind., committed suicide Wednesday.

The shortage of County Treasurer Van Fleet of Norwalk, Ohio, has been found to be $47,803.

Archduke John of Austria has published a pamphlet on spiritualism. He is a firm believer.

The Sullivan-Robinson sparring match at San Francisco, Wednesday night, was a fizzle. Sullivan won.

Osman Digma remains at Hasdoob. Gen. Graham, with 3,000 men, will advance from Suakim, and give him battle Monday.

Mlle. Nevada, the American prima donna, was received into the Catholic Church in Paris on Wednesday. Mrs. Mackay was sponsor.

A young brother of Lieut. Rhodes, hero of the Gay-head disaster, has eloped with Miss Lottie Redfield, the belle of North Madison, Conn.

The commander of the Black Flags, Tonquin, has offered a reward of $48 for each head of a French soldier and $32 for the head of an officer.

The remains of Jerome J. Collins and his mother arrived in Queenstown, Ireland, Wednesday. The funeral will take place at Cork on Sunday.

Gen. Grant, accompanied by his niece, Miss Bessie Sharp, left New York last night for Washington, on his way to Old Point Comfort, Va. He is lame, and otherwise in bad health.

The Executive Committee of the Missouri Press Association met at the Exposition building, Sedalia, March 13th, at 2 p. m., to perfect arrangements for the annual convention at Springfield.

James R. Chrisler of Jackson County, Ga., married three times. Three wives are living, and Wednesday two of them met in Atlanta. Chrisler left them to settle the matter, while he went out of town on business.

Charles Read, who was one of Guiteau's attorneys says that Guiteau always denied having an accomplice. When asked the question he always replied, "No, no, no one but God and me knew anything about it."

James S. Dougherty, a mail agent on the Santa Fe Road, shot Prof. Nutting, a music teacher, at Emporia, Kansas, Wednesday. Dougherty claims Nutting was familiar with Mrs. Dougherty. Nutting's wound is not dangerous.

The delegates to the Woman's National Suffrage Convention at Washington called on the President Wednesday. They appealed to him as a candidate for re-election to come out squarely for woman suffrage. He evaded expressing an opinion.

Rosa Hirsch and her brother who live with their parents at Baker Station, nine miles from Nashville, Tenn., fought a duel with knives, in which Rosa was killed. She was married but had a child. The brother, 17 years old, quarreled with her and they resolved to fight it out in a locked room. He has run off to Texas.

Offices for Rent, 1000 Olive Street.

We have four connecting offices, on second floor, for rent. Splendid location. Redheffer & Koch, art dealers, 1000 Olive street.

In Need of Assistance.

A case of destitution which demands immediate attention is that of Mrs. Fannie Stark, residing at the northwest corner of North Broadway and Palm street. She is a worthy lady willing, but owing to sickness unable, to work. Her oldest son, who has heretofore been assisting her, is now confined to his bed, slowly dying of consumption. The unfortunate man's last moments could be made more pleasant if his room was furnished with a good stove in place of the one now broken and battered so that the smoke issues from all parts of it.

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TRADE MARK

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GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
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(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

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GENUINE
GRAINS DE SANTÉ.—The best remedy against Migraine, Constipation and Congestion, may be recognized by having the words GRAINS DE SANTÉ DU DR. FRANCK printed in four colors on a Blue Box. Those contained in a red or any other colored box are imitation. Dr. LEROY, Paris. E. FOUGERA & CO., N. Y., and at all Chemists.

JOHN MAGUIRE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
NO. 919 WALNUT ST. BET. 8TH AND 9TH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MOUND CITY MUT. FIRE INS. CO., ST. LOUIS, February 16, 1884.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.—The directors of this company have ordered an assessment of 1½ per cent on all premium notes up to and including No. 10,357, it being for all policies in force issued previously to June 30, 1882, payable on or before the 2d day of April next, at the office of the company, 608 Olive street.

CHAS. H. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
ST. LOUIS, February 3, 1884.

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held in the general office of the Company, in this city, on Tuesday, March 11, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JAMES S. HOW, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 28, 1883.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 1, 1884.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis and St. Louis Railroad Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 107 Olive street, Room 9, on Tuesday, the 11th day of March, at 9 o'clock a. m.

WM. F. NISBET, President.

WM. H. HOLLISTER, Secretary.

THE annual mee